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SPEECH BY GEN. PALMER.

The True Financial Policy.

Now I will get back again to what I understand to be the honest policy about this thing. The moment the country is assured of peace, before these bonds become due, the republican governments down South will be in full force and prosperity. The public credit will be at par. Issues will be made sufficient to meet the wants of the country. There will be no difference between gold and the currency of the country. The Democrat says—one currency for the bondholder and every body else. Now Pendleton says he is in favor of paying one set of bonds in gold. And so, if there is one currency he is in favor of paying all in gold.

Allow me to notice one further difference, and I am done. The Republicans believe that to maintain the credit of the Government it is not at all necessary that the public burdens shall be increased. On the contrary, our policy is that our posterity, those who come after us to represent us—those for whom you, my patriotic fellow-citizens who remained at home during the war, for whom you stood by the soldiers, for whom you took care of their wives und children, for whom you in every respect discharge the duties of citizens, for whom you made so much sacrifice; on them and on the future country which this was to prepare for them, let a proper share of burthen fall.

I am doubly proud of the patriotic men and patriotic women at home who, when they were surrounded by dangers more alarming than those we met, voted taxes to carry on the war.

When this issue was made, and the Democratic party stood for compromise and concession, and negotiation, and for stopping fighting, as Seymour said, until the Christian influences might be brought to bear, these gallant men, and gallant women too, said, No, we will not take McClellan, the war candidate on a peace platform; but we will take Abraham Lincoln, and this war shall be fought out until the Rebellion is put down. You did the work when you elected Abraham Lincoln, my fellow citizens, just as effectually as the soldiers smote the army in the field.

You have made sacrifices enough.—The debt must go to posterity, with its increased numbers, its increased means and its increased credit, and then in the mean time, let the taxes be reduced so as to be sufficient merely to pay the expenses of the Government economically administered! Take off the taxes from every article of necessity, every article required by the laborer. Do this, and you will have solved the whole financial policy of the Government.

Now, the Democrats say they have a better mode than that. I want to call your attention to it. They say they are for economy in the administration of the Governmont. They take that from our platform; but our experience has been that when they had the Government they took the whole away, and when the war commenced the Treasury was empty, robbed by James Buchanan and his friends. And they say they want equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value. I don't say any such thing. I am not willing that the farmers and laborers of Williamston county should be taxed in that way for the Federal expenses. I am not willing that the tax gatherer should go and take the number of your horses and the number of your cattle, and the number of your sheep and tax them for the Federal expenses. On the contrary my theory is to put the taxes not equal. I am not willing that the gold watch shall pay the same tax as the spinning wheel of the busy and industrious housewife. I do not regard them as property of the same class.—I do not propose that the fashionable carriage shall pay the same tax in proportion to its value as the wagon of the laborious farmer, or that the article of mere luxury shall be relieved of taxation and the burthen be thrown upon the necessaries of life. That is not Black Republicanism. (Cheers.)

I do not propose to do it. The Democrats say they are for taxation of every species of property. I say no! I am willing that the man who drinks whiskey shall pay a tax on it.—just as much as we can collect. [That's so!] We tried two dollars a gallon, and the fellows that Johnson keeps in office were too many for us. And, by the way, at St. Louis I understand the fact to be that the most formidable ring in the West is made up of the personal and confidential friends of Gen. Frank P. Blair, Bart, Abe, and men of that class, who are his bosom friends, are the known leaders of the great whisky-ring, which has been too much for the Government, We could not collect two dollars—I do not know how much we can collect—but I propose to make the whiskey pay every dollar we can get out of it. I have no consciencious scruples about that. If I wanted to take a glass of whiskey, my opinion about it is, I should not drink it until I had the money to pay for it; but then, I am not willing that the whiskey of the toper and the milk given to the child shall bear the same burthen in paying for the administration of the Government. [Cheers.] I understand that is the doctrine the Democracy hold. They say so. I am opposed to it. I want the man who chews his tobacco and smokes his cigars, and sports a gold watch or a diamond ring, or a diamond breastpin, to pay taxes on the luxury; but I want the bread and the meat and the flour that I have to buy to feed my children to be as cheap as possible.

But the Democracy say that the bread that you feed to your children must bear the same tax as the whisky drank by the toper, or the wine drank by the gentleman—for I believe a distinction is made in this world, that the man who drinks ale "bold face" is only a comman man, while he who drinks his wine is the gentleman.

I believe that is the distinction. But as I was saying, I am willing to place all these things on the same tooting.—That is Democracy. I am not a Democrat upon that point.

So, fellow-citizens, in the time I have occupied we have reviewed somewhat the platform of the two parties. The Democratic party, if it tells the truth—and I suppose it does, at least it will not be allowed to say that it does not, I hope—say they are for the equal taxation of property according to its value. That is to say—they propose there shall be no discrimination. Now, we poor, miserable, much-abused Black Republicans, take an entirely different stand—we men who have done nothing in the world that is good, who have been guilty of a great many things contrary to the dignity of Jeff. Davis. [Applause.] We, men who cannot understand that this country is to be overthrown, after having fought to maintain it—we, men who have done our best to save this Government while the Democrats were full of constitutional scruples [laughter], and had not the power to fight or to raise the money to pay the soldiers, or do anything in the world but to curse us, and look smilingly on the rebels. And, if you will pardon the digression, I will say if you will take a look at their platform, you will find that they were denouncing the Union party; that there were more curses in that platform against the Union party than the whole party ever expended upon the rebels from the time that Fort Sumpter was fired on until to-day. And I have no doubt but that when Napoleon Bonaparte Forrest went into the convention and was applauded, if Ulysses Grant had gone there he would probably have been hissed by the great assemblage of noble and patriotic men. ["Of course!" "Durn 'em!"] And if they tell the truth he ought to have been. If I believed as they do I would hiss the man, and would clap Forrest—but I don't. My fellow citizens, we do not believe that is the right principle.

What I have to say, the essential difference between the parties may be summed up in this wise. The Republican party believes, the Republican party now say, that the war was forced upon the Government by men who were determined to overthrow it. We know that we resisted its destruction. We know that thousands of gallant men gave their lives to sustain it. The nation blesses them, and may God bless their memory. They will go down to posterity blessed by every good man, and every good woman now living; and every good man and good woman will teach their children to bless the memory of these heroes who fell in the most glorious of all strife. We were compelled too, to expend immense sums of money. I wish it could have been otherwise, but the war was a fearful one. We exhausted the money we had. Mr. Buchanan left the Federal treasury empty. We were obliged to resort to credit at the start, and when Congress provided for the issue of these Treasury notes, Geo. H. Pendleton, a member of Congress from Ohio, in his desire to destroy the public credit, said of these very legal-tenders, these very greenbacks, "They carry upon their face badges of bankruptcy and disgrace." So said Geo. H. Pendleton, in his place in Congress—thus doing all he could to destroy public confidence in the National credit. All these agencies were employed, and the Government was compelled to do the best it could in open market.—Thousands of patriotic men and women went forward and gave their last dollar under the belief that they were serving their country.

But look around us, did you have any rebels in Williamston during the war? ["Yes."] I "guess," then, that you havn't any now. They are getting They are getting to be very much like the milk snake—not in this neighborhood but "just over across" there is pleanty of them. [Laughter.] Did you ever hear of any of these gentry subscribing to the National loan? Not many of them. Why, one of the very best of them said, in Springfield, I understand, when there was an attempt made to compel State collectors to receive these notes for taxes: "Don't do it; in two years they won't be worth six bits a bushel." Those of them who had a little gold stuck it in their pockets or buried it. I mean the "little" fellows in Illinois. And the "big fellows" sent their piles to Europe and lodged it with their bankers to keep it out of the way. And in England among our enemies, the sale of our Government bonds were discouraged by all of those opposed to the Union. They were bought by the honest, industrious, liberty-loving Gormans, and they always commanded a good price in Germany, where they sympathized with our struggles. But in Great Britain and France, where they sent out pirates to pray upon our commerce, or sought to form a Mexican Republic, that they might, from that point, assist Rebellion, we sold but very few bonds. The fact is that the Rebels and Rebel sympathizers, at home and abroad, did all they could to discourage investments in those bonds. They were taken by our friends and we are for paying them—not in gold—nobody ever supposed they would be paid in coin—but in the lawful money of the United States, when they become due, just as we paid our old debt, just as we paid our bonds for the last seventy or eighty years. There is no controversy about that. The truth of it is, fellow-citizens, you can't make any right, fair-minded Democrat say he is paying them in any other way, because if they are for repudiation they would say so, and they say they are not.

Our treasury notes are now worth about sixty cents—say seventy. I suppose they neither intend to repudiate three-tenths of four-tenths of the national debt. I suppose they intend to wait until the whole debt is due and pay it like honest men. And if there is any man here who wants to cheat anybody, he ought to have been a rebel during the war, and ought to join them now. My private opinion is that a man cannot be a good patriotic Republican without being reasonably honest. As the officer said to his regiment, "I don't require you to behave yourselves like Sunday school boys, but behave yourselves decently." So I don't require the highest standard of morality, but at the same time more than those men have who swore that these notes were worth nothing when these notes were issued and now insist that we shall discharge the national debt with them. Let us not turn repudiators, we can afford to be honest.

In addition to all this, we propose that hereafter taxes shall be reduced to the least possible amount, consistent with the needs of the Government. And we have been doing that. When the war closed we had an army of a million of men mustered out. The tax is reduced ninety millions of dollars, and how? By taking off the tax from the luxuries of life? No! Congress has been careful to select those articles that enter into every day enjoyment in life, and to make them free. It has made the implements of agriculture free. It has made the implements of the mechanic free. It has taken off these burdens from these articles of prime necessity. We propose to keep all that, and we do most earnestly protest against this Democratic doctrine of imposing uniform taxatien upon this whiskey drink of the toper and the milk of the child, the bread given to the children and tobacco used by the tobacco chewer. We say, protect these things that are worthy of protection, and tax those things that are no benefit to society. This is our policy.

I have now, as best I could, in the time that I feel like trespassing upon your patience, given you, a brief exposition of the different views of these parties. And all is now, fellow citizens, dependent upon the election of Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax, and the defeat of Horatio Seymour and Frank Blair.

We want to say that that gallant man who put down the rebellion, did right; that the honest men who sought to abolish slavery, did right; that the men who went to restore this Government, and to extend the principles of liberty, did right. We want to stand by what we have done, and we shall do that best by electing that peace loving man, U. S. Grant. If you ever come across a true soldier, he loves peace. Whenever you come across one of these game cocks, you need not be very much alarmed; the man who keeps quiet is the dangerous man.—With U. S Grant as our leader, we promise you peace. His very character as the head of the Republic will make these fellows down South, who know what he is, behave themselves as quickly as if they were in class meeting. [Applause.] With Grant for President, with the knowledge that brave old William Tecumseh Sherman is the first in command, and that there is half of a million of the gallant boys of this country who have tried the thing once, and will try it again when necessary, and will follow on with the work as before. The rebels will be good, peacable, order-loving citizens, and we will have no trouble at all. But defeat Grant; reverse what you have already done; restore Wade Hampton, Napoleon Bonaparte Forrest and that class of men to power, and you may have to fight and, as the phrase goes, "with the law not on your side." Do not put the power into the hands of such men.

And now, for a parting word. Solemn and imperative duties rest upon us. I have no doubt the men who stood by us so long, until this rebellion was put down, will stand by us until the work is accomplished, not only till the flag floats everywhere as of yore, but till peace and prosperity will certainly follow the triumph of the true, earnest, patriotic men who were engaged in the contest.

THE ANGEL'S TREASURE.

BY THE REV, JOHN TODD, D. D.

It was midnight when the angel of light sprang from the earth to go upward. There were sobbings and groanings as he left, for he came out of a half-lighted chamber. Upward and upward he flew, and soon soared out of earth's night. Then he saw the sun before him. Onward and onward he flew, leaving the planet Venus on the right hand, and then Mars and Saturn and Jupiter, and the great Sun himself were left behind—far behind. Still upward he bent his flight, through the milky way in the vast regions of space, passing worlds and systems of worlds—straight upward and onward. At length he met a fellow angel on his way to a distant part of God's creation, so distant that it would take many thousands of years to reach it.—The beautiful and noble beings paused to greet each other.

"Whither bound, my friend?"

"To that far-off world never yet touched by angel's feet."

"How long have you been in the Presence since your last great work?"

"About two thousand years, yet they seem only a few hours. Time with us is hardly worth mentioning.—I may now be absent many thousand years; but they are nothing—a mere drop dipped out of eternity. What have yon there so carefully folded up, and carrying in your bosom so tenderly?"

"A jewel from earth."

"Earth! Earth! O how much I have heard of that little world since the Son, who is on the throne, went there to do his great work. I have never yet had an opportunity to visit it; but I know all its history; and I have the promise that I shall go there some day before it is burned up and destroyed. Perhaps I may be sent on some errand of great mercy! I have seen multitudes who were created there who came up to live with us in heaven. I have heard many songs, but none so loud or so sweet as theirs. They sing of redeeming love. How they sympathise with all that is done in their world! But I will not hinder you, nor will I inquire further as to your precious charge. Farewell!"

"Farewell, noble one! May every blessing attend you!

So they separated. Then upward still darted the angel, srtaight towards the heaven of heavens. As he entered the golden gates, all made way for him for they saw that he had brought some thing very precious. No one stayed him to ask a question. Through the ranks of glorious ones he passed, till he stood before the great white throne where was light greater than a thousand suns could emit. As he bowed in awe and love, a voice came forth, "Good servant, hast thou done thine errand?" Carefully and gently the angel took from his bosom a beautiful thing. It seemed lighter than air, sweeter than the breath of morning, and seemed to float like music. The everlasting arms were stretched out to receive it. *It was the soul of a little child!*

"Suffer it to come unto me for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

The beautiful little thing uttered no sound, but it seemed to thrill with joy unutterable. Then ten thousand voices broke forth into songs of praise, and all the harps of heaven seemed to awake, and the daughters of music came forth from every quarter, and uttered her praise. For through all the courts the tidings spread that another jewel had come to shine in the eternal crown of Christ.

On earth there was a funeral. That night the mother dreamed that her little one was with her, and stretched out her arm to take it, and it was not there as she awoke in tears. The little coffin held the beautiful body. Friends had put white flowers in the waxen hands, as they lay folded on its bosom. The whole house was in deep mourning, for the sunbeam had been quenched. The mother sobbed and kissed the cold face of the child, and called it dead. And she thought of it as dead. She could not realize that Christ could love her child more than she did: or that any body could take care of it as she could; or that any other world would be as good a place to educate and train it as this; or that any bosom could shield it as could hers; or that it was far better off than to be here.—Will she ever meet it again? Will she know it among the angels of day when she next sees it? Will it have anything about it by which any one would know that it was earth-born? Will it be *her* child to fondle and love? Who can tell? Ah! mother, if you are a Christian, when you come to see as you are seen, and to know as you are known, you will see and feel that this removal of your child was all right, and just as you are glad to have it.—Dry up your tears, then, and trust all to the wisdom and goodness of your blessed Redeemer.—*S. S. Times.*

GENERAL Wade Hampton is the representative Democrat of to-day.—At Charleston, the other night, he told them with much pride that he had in his possession the flag tattered and torn, which they loved so well and under which they fought so long and gallantly. He had preserved it from the general wreck; he had cherished it, and he intended to keep it until they had a State again! to whose keeping he would commit it, as one of the most cherished memories of the unfortunate cause. He also assured his State that if she ever needed his services again under *any circumstances*, she could have them. In a previous speech General Hampton said that the Northern Democrats in the New York Convention came to him and asked him what the South would like in the platform. They informed him with the old-time and unforgotten servility, that the South could have just what she wanted to the resolutions, but the Northern Democrats hoped he would "draw it mild," as they were to have a hard fight, and they had got to deceive and cajole a great many people, in order to get a majority of votes.—Hampton said he felt magnanimous and was disinclined to take advantage of his superior and high-toned position, and the deference they had paid him as a representative of the chivalry.—Therefore, they told him that if they would only put in a little paragraph or so, declaring that "reconstruction was unconstitutional, null, and void," he would dismiss them and ask no more—for the present. This the too willing creatures gladly assented to, and this is now the most important and really vital clause in the Democratic platform got in there. After this, it is hardly surprising that Wade Hampton's candidate, Blair, was nominated to carry out the campaign which the rebel general, who still keeps the rebel flag ready for the proper time to display it, and his sword ready to be drawn in defense of it, marked out for the Democratic party. We are therefore, in reality, fighting Wade Hampton and the Southern Confederacy backed as usual by the Democratic allies and servants in the North.—*Detroit Post.*

When the *World* is compelled to scrape its unwilling strings in a second fidling to Brick Pomeroy; when the La Crosse *Democrat* is imported into New York City to be the visible and satanic head of the National Democratic press; when all this can be successfully and brilliantly accomplished, it is lamentably true that "The Lost Cause is regained," and that "what the Confederacy fought for would be won by the election of Seymour and Blair."

It has become as plain as a pikestaff that the war Democrats of three or four years ago have no longer any control over the Democratic party; that Northern Democratic journals—exept of the Brick Pomeroy school—no longer influence the policy of a party whose leaders now reside altogether in the rebel states; and that the Democracy of the whole country are now under the active management of Jefferson Davis's favorite lieutenants.

Accordingly, the Seymourparty is a worse enemy to the country in 1868 than it was in 1864. For then it existed only in the North, and was controlled by Northern Copperheads; but now it exists throughout the country, and is controlled by Southern rebels. Its uniform is Confederate gray, its treason, and its purpose is revolution.

Down with its Black Flag!

THE Democratic organs have complained that General Grant "never talks politics," but always turns the subject upon horses, when addressed upon political topics. A prominent Democrat of St. Louis, who had imbibed this notion, and who had, probabiy, been imbibing something else, impudently stopped General Grant in the street, says the St Louis *Democrat*, when the followin conversation occurred:

"Ah, General, you are looking well; I am glad to see that these rebels pitching into you do not wear you down much."

"No," the General quickly replied: "You rebels have been pitching into me for several years, and it has not troubled me much."

"But during the war, General, we were divided; the war Democrats helped you. Now you have them all against you."

"Well, I think not; I think the real War Democrats are as much opposed to rebellion as they were during the war, and will vote as they fought, to sustain the government and the laws."

The Democratic politican walk rapidly away, at this shot, apparently satistied that General Grant can "talk politics" a good deal more to the point than he cared to hear.

"A Dayton Jew" writes to *The Journal* of that city: "I feel it. I have heard fron my Jewish friends that no honorable Jew would vote for Grant. I have only to say that those who make use of such language are very ignorant, for as far as honor is concerned, more honorable Jews will vote for Grant than dishonorable ones. There are men of my faith who, I am sorry to say, deserve nothing better than order No. 11. I for one, as a true Israelite, can give my vote to the interest of my country, and therefore must put in my vote for the man who saved the country, and that man is Ulysses S Grant. I have seen an article in *The Cincinnati Enquirer* from a Jew in this city, who signs his name in full. He is the only Jew in the State who opens such wide mouth against Grant. But things are changeing. Remember, we will show them in November who Ulysses S Grant is!"

THE Legislature of Alabama, which the Democrats have been abusing as a proscriptive, tyrannical body, intended to keep the whites under the rule of the blacks, has passed a law relieving from their political disabilities every white man in the State, thus inaugerating universal male suffrage in Alabama. The Governor will, doubtless, immediately sign the new law. This Legislature is strongly Republican. Its action is in accordance with Republican principles, which are based upon Equal Rights for all. When will a Democratic Legislature exhibit equal liberality? probably never; for the Democrats propose to disfranchise nearly half the voters of the State for no crime at all, if they obtain power.

The N. Y. Weekly has the following:

"Near Y——, Mich., there is a debating club which is noted only for the stupidity of its members. A few evenings since after listening three tedious hours to nonsense I obtained possession of the floor, and said:—

'I rise to speak, my friends, from choice!
I love to hear my own sweet voice!
We're told that rivulets form the lake,
And little seeds great cabbage make.
This sacred truth our speeches show:
Great fools from little dunces grow!'"

J. WARREN WATSON.

Seymour Man—I tell you what, Sir, Democracy is looking up. *Grant Man*—Well, your bogns Democracy is so flat on its back that it can't look any other way.

A newly fledged Doctor of Physic,
Who neither had practice nor gold,
To J. Warren Watson, the author,
Did all of his troubles unfold.
Reflecting, the quill-driver answer'd:
Have courage! have courage, indeed!
For, Doctor, unless you have *patience*,
How can you expect to succeed!

—*American Wit.*

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Wheaton's Ointment	cures	Tetter.
Wheaton's Ointment	cures	Barbers' Itch
Wheaton's Ointment	cures	Old Sores.
Wheaton's Ointment	cures	Every kind

Of Humor like Magic.

Price, 50 cents a box; by mail, 60 cents Address WEEKS & POSTER, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston, Mass

For sale by all Druggists. 1y187.

CARD.

C. L. Yost, auctioneer, experienced in selling farm stock, and other property, furniture &c. Ready to meet all calls at the harness shop of Yost & Co., north side Congress street. 184

Binding.

Parties having binding, will please leave it at our office previous to the first of every month.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE

ON MILL STREET.

Good house; finished off in good style; a nice brick cellar attached to the house. Apply at the residence or at the Commercial Office [223] *JOHN McCORMICK.*

The Ypsilanti Commercial.

FREE TO DO RIGHT, TO DO WRONG, NEVER

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22d, 1868.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Ulysses S. Grant

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX

OF INDIANA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

At Large.—
CHARLES M. CROSWELL.
JOHN BURT.

District—
I. WILLIAM DOELTZ.
II. CHARLES W. CLISBEE.
III. CHALES T. GORHAM.
IV. BYRON M. CUTCHEON.
V. GILES HUBBARD.
VI. MICHEAL T. C. PLESSNER.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—
HENRY P. BALDWIN,
OF WAYNE.

For Lieutenant Governor—
MORGAN BATES,
OF TRAVERSE.

For Secretary of State—
GEN. OLIVER L. SPAULDING, of Clinton.

For State Treasurer—
EBENEZER O. GROSVENOR, of Hillsdale.

For Attorney General—
GEN. DWIGHT MAY, OF KALAMAZOO.

For Commissioner of the State Land Office—
GEN. BEN. D. PRITCHARD, of Allegan.

For Auditor General—
GEN. WILLIAM HUMPHREY, of Lenawee.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
ORAMEL HOSFORD, of Eaton.

For Member of the State Board of Education
DANIEL E. BROWN, of Genesee.

For Congress third District.
AUSTIN BLAIR.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Senator—J. WEBSTER CHILDS.
For Sheriff—BYRON R. PORTER.
For Clerk—R. J. BARRY.
For Treasurer—SAMUEL GRISSON.
For Register—CLINTON SPENCER.
For Prosecuting Attorney—A. J. SAWYER.
For Judge of Probate—THOMAS NINDE.
For Circuit Court Commissioners—
C. HOLMES, JR.,
S. G. TAYLOR.
For Coroners—W. B. SMITH,
A. ROBISON.
——, Legislative Dist.—C. SHIER.

THE SOLDIERS TICKET.

The citizen at the call of his country, laid aside the dress of the civilian and promtly assumed the duties of the patriot soldier.

After four years of bloody war, if he survived the exhausting march, the exposure to heat and storm, the miasma of the swamps, the disease of the camp, the assassin's poison, and the rebel's bullet, on the surrender of Lee and the downfall of the confederacy, he dropped his sword by the side of the appomatox and quietly resumed the avocation of peace.

Three years have passed, and now for the first time since his return to civil life he is called upon, by the laws of his country to declare at the ballot box, who, by his choice, shall administer the government of the great Nation which he helped to save. Two great parties have placed their candidates for the several offices, National State and Local, in nomination, and ask for them the support and suffrage of the late soldier.

To which party shall he give his support, and to which candidate shall he give his vote? To answer that question wisely, he first asks himself "was the cause I fought for a just cause?" That question having been answered in the affirmative the second arises; how shall I cast my vote to secure the complete triumph of that just cause? To determine that he, must compare the history and character of the Democratic candidates and their supporters, with the history and character of the Republican candidates and their supporters.

At the head of one ticket is the man who eight years ago took off his tanner's apron and laid it away in his fathers tannery at Galena, and with his country's flag in his hand, his country's welfare at heart, went to the front, of duty and danger, and without the extriusic aid of friends or wealth or previous fame, raised that flag high above the heads of all his glorious compatriots, bore it triumphantly across all the terrible battle fields of the Republic from Donaldson to toe Appomatox until it waved over every fort of this broad land. With him and under his lead *then* were Sherman, and Sheridan and Thomas and the other glorious names—with him and under his lead *now* are Sherman, and Sheridan and Thomas and the other glorious names. Against him and against the country *then* were Lee, and Wade Hampton and Ned Forrest and the rest of the rebel host, against him and against the country *now* are Lee and Hampton and Ned Forrest and the rest of the rebel host.

While Grant was leading our armies in the field, Seymour as governor elect of New York, was receiving the loud cheers of Stonewall Jackson and his rebel crew in Virginia—while Grant was receiving the surrender of rebel strongholds, Seymour was addressing rebel rioters as his "friends"—while Grant was fighting to uphold the constitution of our fathers, Seymour declared that glorious instrument inferior to the constitution of the rebel confederacy of which slavery was declared to be the corner stone, while Grant was calling for men to fill the broken ranks, Seymour was encouraging men to resist the draft—While Grant was prosecuting the war with all his might, Seymour as the leader of a great party as chairman of the great representative body of that party was declaring the war a "failure".

Grant leads the party whose success depended on the triumph of the Union army—Seymour leads the party whose victories depended on the victories of the rebel army. Whom will you choose?

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30 cts. for the Commercial from now until the glorious shouts are heard Nov. 3rd.

The earth may quake to its center; rocks may be rent assunder; and mountains sink to the plain; but, while the continent of America, lifts its proud head above the ocean; till every trace of this broad and glorious land, will melt away; till that awful day, when blazing plannets, will crash on blazing plannets; and the earth will be one vast yawning grave; and the sky one broad, red sheet of flame; when amid the wreck of Empires and the crash of worlds, and convulsions of nature, this beautiful sphere, will be consumed into a black cinder, and drop forgotten into the ocean of nothingness and night; until that dreadful hour, will the black and dirty lies uttered by Austin Blair, shine enscrolled in burning letters high upon the gates of Hell.—*Ann Arbor Democrat.*

Brick Pomeroy and Woodruff in the shade at last. We challenge them to beat the above. Bower has forever dimmed their prestige. Our hifalutin friend of the *Democrat* made a slight mistake. It may have been typographical error. If so we advise him to make the proper correction in his next issue inserting Frank for Austin.

Too many organs weaken a party. Wisdom and party shrewdness would have dictated a consolidation with the *Argus*. But if friend Bower is aching to shine in print, the smouldering fires are consuming him, and he *must* publish and edit a paper, we advise him to keep at least a considerate distance below the stars, and then his fall won't be so marked. We hear he contemplates a Taylor power press. By all means get a Taylor and of the Chicago manufacture, a decided improvement on the N. Y. patern.

AN UNJUST TRIAL.

In the recent trial of the Rev. Geo. Foote, by the quarterly conference of the M. E. Church of Ypsilanti, there was gross injustice done the Defendant. I wish to make a few statements about that trial, and how it was conducted. I shall if possible confine myself to the testimony given.

The charge was dishonesty. The first specification, intentional fraud in attempting to cheat McAndrew & Co. out of the pay of goods purchased etc. The Prosecution proved the fact of the goods being bought, and immediately after my proceedings in Bankruptcy, Mr. Wallace, a member of the firm, called on the Defendant and demanded immediate return of the goods, and that the demand was refused, also that the Defendant refused to pay for the same. The witness called by the Prosecution, also proved that the Defendant asked me, before the goods were purchased—the only person that had any knowledge of the accounts of my business—what McAndrew & Co. owed me. The answer was, I could not tell. When he wanted to know if he could get a sofa at $35, and have the amounts balance, I said without doubt he could, or words to that effect. The matter was never mentioned again, the Defendant always supposing I had no indebtedness at that firm. What are Mr. Wallace's grounds for knowing there was intended fraud? Take his testimony. He heard from rumors, and that only, the Defendant was preparing to go immediately to Missouri, and that he had bought some trunks. There is the whole ground he had for *knowing* there was intended fraud. When asked "what means had you for knowing there was intended fraud," the counsel for the Prosecution objected. Why? Because he knew the answer would destroy the whole testimony of the witness, the same as a previous witness had done that answered to a similar question. He knew his only answer would be that he had *none*. It is clearly proven by testimoy admitted which, considering the Court, is strange was admitted. The Defendant had every reason to believe McAndrew & Co. received pay for all of the goods in question. That when Mr. Wallace called in the heat of excitement and rumor, and demanded immediate return of the goods, and stated he did not *know* but thought there was about that amount due. The Defendant knew from my statement it was not so, but on the contrary the accounts were nearly balanced, aud did not consider the demand worthy of consideration. The Defendant—this was not admitted in testimony, as soon as the books could be written up, called on my Attornies and found the balance due McAndrew & Co. of about thirty-three dollars, when he immediately went to their ware-rooms "and told them he would settle that matter." (This last in quotation was in the testimony of the Prosecution.) The next morning started to tell them to come and get the goods, and just before he arrived there, was informed they had taken steps to recover the same which was the first he knew of it; instead of resisting that injustice, when he knew they could not get an article, and had told them he would settle it, still wishing them to have their dues, told them they could have the goods, which was perfectly satisfactory to the firm. Now I leave it to the good sense of all men if there was one item of proof on which to sustain this charge. If the fact of the Defendant's buying goods when I told him he could, and it would be all paid (and it would had they not withdrawn their trade) is evidence of intended fraud or dishonesty, then I submit. If the fact of the Defendant's refusing to return the same or pay for them, when he knew from my statement they were all paid for, is evidence of dishonesty or fraud, then I have nothing to say. If on his ascertaining there was a balance due McAndrew & Co. of about thirty-three dollars, and immediately repairing to their place of business, and telling them he would settle that matter, is evidence of dishonesty or fraud, who is honest? If in his going to their store to tell them to get the goods, he could not pay for them, and on the way being informed they had taken steps to recover them, when he knew they could not, keeping down his anger and indignation at such an outrage, still told them to go and get the goods which was perfectly satisfactory to the firm, is proof of intended fraud, then we are at a loss to know what constitutes fraud. If rumor, proved false caught up by a man's enemies and enlarged upon is to be admited in evidence, where is justice?

The second and third specifications fell by their own testimony. The fourth was a matter that had been settled years before and was supposed to be all satisfactory, as receipts had been passed with that understanding. The specification was that the Defendant had sold sheep belonging to Mr. Asa Hudson, that he had rented of him, without permission, and attempted to defraud Hudson by refusing to pay for them. The Prosecution proved that the sheep were sold, and that is all. The Defense proved that by the advice of Mr. Alverson Drury, a christian man, well posted in such matters, that under the circumstances, taking all things into consideration, he would be justified in selling the sheep, and then get him others or pay him as he (Hudson) might wish, the contract being to return the same, or equally as good sheep. This Hudson denied, saying he was to return the *same* sheep, but on his attention being called to the fact that sheep were apt to die, he concluded he might be mistaken when he had the contract in his pocket and *knew* how it read. It was also proved, Hudson, on coming for a settlement, asked four dollars a head. This was in 1866 and any one knows that the very best sheep were sold for three dollars. This, by the Defendant was thought more than they were worth and he refused to pay that price, and he was advised by men knowing the value of the sheep, not to pay it. It was also proved the Defendant offered to arbitrate the matter, which Hudson refused to do, knowing he would not get over $2,50 or $3,00. It was proved that Mr. Drury, knowing the value of the sheep, offered to sell the Defendant better sheep at $3,00. It was proved he offered Hudson three dollars for the sheep, which Hudson refused. It was proved the only hindrance to a settlement was the exorbitant price asked. The Prosecution attempted to prove the Defendant refused to settle for the sheep. The reply was, "I do not know that he refused to pay for them, but I thought he wanted to put me off, I don't know how long." There is the whole evidence of a refusal to settle and attempt to defraud. In the second examination of the witness by the Prosecution, Hudson denied flatly ever asking over three dollars, and in the same breath said, "I received ninety dollars," there being but twenty-six sheep, and did not retract his statement, until it was intimated to him three times twenty-six was not ninety. The fact is he received ninety six. I drew the check and know. How it happens the Defendant paid ninety dollars when but seventy-eight was asked, is something that cannot be understood. Why does he say I asked but three dollars and was paid $3,65. I do not bring this up to impeach Mr. Hudson's testimony, but to show how easy it is for a man to be in error.

On the testimony of the defendent being called for, it was objected to by the Prosecution and unjustly sustained by the President. The defendent should have been the principal witness in this whole matter, and was the only one that could give all the testimony wanted. Why was his testimony refused? There is no civil court in this country will deny the right of the defendant to testify in this case; and yet this quarterly Conference, whose aim ought to be justice to all, and look at a brother's infirmities with due allowance, and in all Chistian kindness, declines to admit almost the only testimony the Defendant has? Why? We leave the public to judge. Why are the witnesses called by the Prosecution allowed to act as jurors? Why are they who make these complaints, and who have every incentive to make their case good, who have expressed their belief and knowledge of the guilt of the Defendant, allowed to sit in judgment upon this case? Why are the men who are known to be the most active in this prosecution allowed to have a vote in this matter? They may say because they were members of the Conference. Does that make it just that your bitter enemies, those who have every incentive for conviction, and have so expressed themselves, should set in judgment on your trial? I think not. Let no man tell me, who knows these thins, that the defendant is guilty. I not only believe him innocent of any intention, but I *know* from the circumstances he is not guilty. Let no man expect justice from a Court whose witnesses for the Prosecution, and those who prefer the charges are allowed a vote in the matter. No one will claim that any person, who has expressed an opinion, his convictions, or prejudices, is fit for a juror or a judge. I care not how honest the judge be, but when a man's avowed enemies are allowed to appear in judgment against him, he need expect no justice. It was the enemies of Mr. Wade that acquitted Johnson—it was the influence and votes of the enemies of the defendant that convicted him; not *justice*, or *evidence*. It may be just to retain the counsel for the Prosecution, witnesses and those that prefer the charges, to listen to the deliberations of, vote, and influence the Court in its decision, and send the defendant and his counsel away. I say it may be just, but I fail to understand it, and doubt if any honorable man can. There was much more evidence that might have been produced on all of these specifications, but the Defense thought it superfluous, as there was no chance for conviction. I cannot but express my regret and astonishment that my father should be convicted by the leading members of a church on such slimsy pretenses—a man who, for the past thirty years has labored for the interests of the church, whose private and public character is above reproach, one who is appreciated most by those who know him best. There was not a shadow of evidence produced in the testimony before that Conference to convict. The only reason, as shown by the evidence they had to know of fraud was of rumors of sudden flight, that started from "no one knows where"—utterly without foundation, as the sequel proved. I wish to have it understood, I am the responsible party, and I alone. In all the business of that concern I alone am responsible, and stand ready to answer any charges that may be brought against me. My record stands open for inspection.

Respectfully,
C. E. FOOTE.

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30 cts. for the Commercial until the end of the campaign. It is *a good campaign document.*

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY EVE., Aug., 12th, 1868.

Present.—Ald. Bogardus, Forsyth, Guild, Heartt and Stuck.

There being no quorum adjourned till Tuesday evening, Aug. 13th, 1868.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, Clerk.

THURSDAY EVE., Aug. 13th, 1868.

Mayor in the chair.

Present.—Ald. Bogardus, Heartt, Dwight, Forsyth, Guild, Stuck, Gray, Robbins, and Durand.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

From C. L. Yost and others, asking that a plank walk be laid on the south side of Congress st., from the intesrection of the Chicago Road, west to Summit st.

Referred to com. on Street and Sidewalks.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

From the Auditor, approved claims of F. W. Cleveland, street work in 2nd Ward, $466.65.

Unanimously ordered paid.

On motion of Ald. Dwight, Council went into Com. of the Whole on the General Order. After deliberation the Committee arose and referred back with the several amendments thereto the report of the com. on Ordinances, relative to houses of ill-fame and disorderly houses; to the protection of shade and ornamental trees, and horses and cattle running at large—concurring in the report thereon, and recommending that the said ordinances as amended be passed and Com. discharged.

On motion of Ald. Stuck, the report of the Com. was accepted and Com. discharged.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Robbins:

Resolved, That the ordinance reported by the com. on Ordinances as amended, entitled, "An Ordinance relative to houses of ill-fame," be adopted and passed. Carried by the following vote:

Ays,—Ald. Bogardus, Durand, Dwight, Gray, Guild, Heartt, Robbins and Stuck.

Nays,—Ald. Forsyth.

By Ald. Heartt:

Resolved, That the ordinance reported by the com. on Ordinances, as amended, entitled, "An Ordinance relative to horses and cattle running at large," be adopted and passed.

Carried by the following vote:

Ays,—Ald. Bogardus, Durand, Dwight, Forsyth, Gray, Guild, Heartt. Robbins and Stuck.

Nays,—None.

By Ald. Dwight:

Resolved, That the ordinance reported by the Com. on Ordinances, as amended in Com, of the Whole, entitled, "An Oordinance relative to the protection of shade and ornamental trees," be adopted and passed.

Carried by the following vote:

Ays,—Ald. Bogardus, Durand, Dwight, Forsyth, Gray, Guild, Heartt, Robbins and Stuck.

Nays,—None.

By Ald. Dwight:

Resolved, That Albert Koyl be appointed a Watchman, with power to make arrests, and do other acts tending towards keeping the peace; this appointment to be made with the understanding that it shall be at no expense to this city.

Carried.

On motion of Ald. Bogardus, adjourned till Monday eve., Aug. 24th, 1868.

J. WILLARD BABBITT,
City Clerk.

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30 cts. for the Commercial for the campaign. Every doubtful voter ought to be furnished a copy.

AN ORDINANCE relative to the protection of Shade and Ornamental Trees.

SEC. 1. The Common Council of the city of Ypsilanti ordain, That it shall not be lawful for any person to hitch any animal, or animals of any kind, to any shade or ornamental tree, or to any guard or railing placed for the protection of such tree, at any distance within six feet of the same, nor shall it be lawful for any person to destroy, deface, impair, or injure such tree in any manner.

SEC. 2. Any person or persons violating Section one of this Ordinance, shall, upon conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace in said city, be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment thereof, within the time specified by the court, shall be imprisoned in the County Jail of Washtenaw county for a period not exceeding thirty days, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 3. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after its publication, in persuance of the revised charter of the city of Ypsilanti.

Made and passed by the Common Council of the city of Ypsilanti, this thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1868.

P. DAVIS, Mayor.
J. WILLARD BABBITT, Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE relative to Disorderly Houses and Houses of Ill Fame.

The Common Council of the city of Ypsilanti ordain:

SEC. 1. Any person or persons who shall, within the limits of the city of Ypsilanti, keep a disorderly or ill-governed house or place, or a house for the resort of persons of evil name or fame, or who shall procure or suffer to come together at such house or place, persons of said name or fame, or who shall commit or suffer to be committed therein, any immoral, indecent or improper conduct or behavior, or any revelling, rioting, or disturbance; every person so offending, or who shall aid or assist in any manner, in offending in the premises, shall upon complaint or conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace in said city, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period not exceeding ninety days.

SEC. 2. If any person or persons within the limits of the city of Ypsilanti, commit or suffer to be committed in any house or other building or premises by him, her or them occupied, any iroting, quarreling, fighting reveling, drunkenness, noise or any other disorderly conduct calculated to disturb the neighborhood or annoy travellers or others; any person so offending shall on complaint and conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace in the city of Ypsilanti, be punished by a fine not less than one nor more than twenty-five dollars; and in default of payment thereof within the time specified by the Court, shall be imprisoned in the County Jail of Washtenaw county, for a term not exceeding sixty days.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Marshal and constables of the city of Ypsilanti, to report all infractions of this Ordinance to any Justice of the Peace in said city, who, thereupon, or upon the complaint of any other person, shall issue a warrant for the arrest of the person so complained of, that every person offending may be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 4. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after the date of its publication, in pursuance of the revised Charter of the city of Ypsilanti.

Made and passed by the Common Council of the city of Ypsilanti, this 13th day of August, A. D. 1868.

P. DAVIS, Mayor.
J. WILLARD BABBITT. Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE, relative to Horses and Cattle Running at Large.

SEC. 1. The Common Council of the city of Ypsilanti ordain:

That it shall not be lawful for any horse, mare, colt, mule, jack, bull, ox, heifer, steer, calf or cow, except milch cows, to go at large within said city at any time between the 15th day of November, and the 1st day of April following in each year, nor between eight o'clock in the evening and five o'clock next morning at any time between the 1st day of April and the 15th day of November following in eash year; and if any animal above named shall be found going at large contaary to the provisions of this Ordinance, then it shall be the duty of the Marshal, and it shall be lawful for any person to drive the same to Pound, for which the Marshal or any person employed by him for that purpose, shall be entitled to receive the sum of fifty cents for each animal so driven to the Pound.

SEC. 2. It shall be lawful for the Marshal or pound-master to demand and receive as the fee for taking in and discharging each and every animal so impounded by virtue of this Ordinance, fifty cents; which fee, together with the fee for driving such animal to Pound, and the charges for keeping and feeding the same therein twenty-five cents per day for each animal, shall be paid to the Marshal or pound-master, by the owner thereof, or by some other person for him, before such animal shall be released from the Pound; and if the owner of any such animal impounded as aforesaid shall not pay the fee for impounding and twenty-five cents per day for keeping the same, within three days after the same was impounded, then it shall be the duty of the Marshal to sell such animal at public vendue, giving three days previous notice by advertisements posted up at such pound, and at the post-office in said city, and from the moneys accruing from such sale to retain the fees for impounding and keeping such animal, together with ten per cent. upon the avails of such sale for advertising and selling such animal, and pay the surplus into the city treasury subject to the order of the Common Council, who shall upon proper proof, restore the same to the owner of such animal.

SEC. 3. Any person or persons owning, keeping or having in charge any horse, mare, colt, mule, jack, bull heifer, ox, steer or calf or any cow known to be unruly, breachy or vicious in jumping, breaking or throwing fences or in opening gates, doors or bars, or in breaking down shade or ornamental trees, or in attacking or hooking children or other persons, and allowing the same to go at large at any time within the limits of the city; shall, upon conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace in said city, be liable and punished by a fine, not more than twenty-five dollars for each offence, together with costs of prosecution and in default of payment of such fine, together with costs of suit within the time specified by the court, may be imprisoned in the county jail of Washtenaw county, for a term not exceedi g ten days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Marshal to carry the provisions of the Ordinance into effect, and to keep or cause to be kept by the pound-master, a record of each and every animal so impounded, together with the name of the person or persons driving, delivering or demanding the impounding of the same; and upon complaint and conviction before any Justice of the Peace in said city of a refusal or neglect after due notice to drive to Pound any animal mentioned in, and found going at large contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance; or to impound any such animal driven to Pound by any other person according to the provisions of this Ordinance he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar for each refusal or neglect, together with the costs of prosecution.

SEC. 5. All Ordinances and parts of Ordinances contravening the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall take effect, and be in force from and after its publication, in pursuance of the Revised Charter of the city of Ypsilanti.

Made and passed by the Common Council of the city of Ypsilanti, this 13th day of Aug., A. D. 1868.

P. DAVIS, Mayor.
J. WILLARD BABBITT, Clerk.

SEYMOUR'S letter is mainly devoted to a series of "flings"—they deserve no higher name—they are neither facts nor arguments—against the Republican party. He declares that the officers of the Southern State Governments could not live in the States they represent without military protection. As it is not claimed that this is because of any other crime than their devotion to the Union, it seems a little unfair for Gov. Seymour to charge it as a crime upon the Union men of the South that the Ku-Klux Klans and Democratic organizations stand ready to murder them at sight. This is the old complaint of the wolf in the fable, that the lamb roils the stream.

Gov. Seymour thinks that the passions of the Republican party are less aroused and vehement than they were during the war. Very likely. The firing is less brisk than it was at Gettysburg and the Wilderness. Men condemned to listen to the twaddle of Seymour may be even more disgusted but they can hardly become so aroused as when facing the cannon of Lee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, WILL BE RECEIVED, by the undersigned up to the 25th inst. for the construction of a STONE CULVERT, across River St., near the New Cemetery; said Culvert to be 4 ft. wide, walls 2 ft. high and 20 inch. thick, faced on inside and at ends; the whole covered with flat stone of not less than 4 inch. in thickness; the bottom of Culvert to be of 2 inch oak plank, and of double thickness under walls.

Address by mail or otherwise, and label,
"Proposals for Culvert" (to either,)
J. K. HEARTT,
S. A. DURAND,
Ald. 4th Ward.

CAMPAIGN
Flags and Banners!

J. J. P. LYON, constantly keeps Flags for the Candidates of both parties, also makes to order Banners of all kinds, Transparencies, &c.

Please leave orders at Post Office, or at J. A. Dwight's Jewelry Store.

Campaign Flags!

O. E. THOMPSON constantly keeps on hand Flags for the candidates of both parties. Also makes to order Banners, Transparencies, &c., on Cross St., at the Depot. 231-2m.

Dr. J. A. WATLING.

Would respectfully inform his friends and patrons, that as he has accepted the professorship of Chemecal Dentistry in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, he will be absent from his office the coming winter, from the 15th of October, until the 1st of March, persons wishing to secure his professional services, are requested to call as soon as possible. 232-2m

SOMETHING NEW!

TO THE LADIES OF YPSILANTI.

The Misses Gibbs, formerly of Detroit, having established themselves with Mrs. O. N. Baker, would most respectfully announce to the ladies of Ypsilanti and vicinity, that after several years experience in our western cities, they are prepared to offer them the very finest work of every thing pertaining to their line of business. Dress and Cloak making. We will also pay particular attention to all kinds of machine stitching and tucking. We respectfully solicit your patronage and guarantee satisfaction. We will always be provided with all the latest styles, patterns and trimmings, direct from the most fashionable establishments of the east. Give us a call, opposite the depot and with our extreme low prices, we will strive to please all.

Misses L. E. Gibbs, with
Mrs. O. N. Baker.
232-3w

New Advertisements.

Western Military Institute, Dayton, O.

A COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY INSTITUTION for the general education of boys. Bvt. Lt. Col. Joseph M. Locke, U. S. A. & C. E. Superintendent. Capt. Chas. B. Stivers, U. S. A. Commaht'd't of Cadets. The 7sh semi-annual session will open Sept. 10th, 1868. For announcements and copies of regulations, address Bvt. Lt. Col. Joseph M. LOCKE, U. S. A. & C. E. Superintendent W. M. I., Dayton, Ohio

"Wearing of the Green."

AGENTS WANTED for the most entertaining book published, abounding in Romance, Humor and Wit. Agents say it is the best selling book out, as people are tired of repetitions of dry details and army reports.

One Agent Sold 58 in one week.
" " " 65 " " "
" " " 92 " " "

Send or circulars, terms and newspaper opinions.

Also, Family Quarto Bibles, best edition published. Wm. FLINT, Publisher, 26 So. 7th st., Phila., Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
THE BLUE-COATS

And how they Lived, fought and Died for the Union, with Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion. It contains over 100 fine Engravings and 500 pages, and is the spiciest and cheapest war book published. Price $2,50 per copy, Send for circulars and see our terms; and full description of the work.

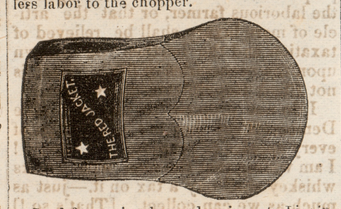
Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

Circular, Mill, Muley, Gang and Cross-Cut SAWS.

Every Saw that leaves our Factory is Oil Tempered and Patent Ground, *perfectly* true and even, and made of uniform temper by our patent tempering process.

AXES.

Common shape, as good as the best. The RED JACKET (Colburn's Patent) AXE cannot be excelled. We guaranty they will cut 25 per. cent. more than common Axes, with less labor to the chopper.



Send for a circular and pricee to Lippincott & Bakewell, Pittsburgh, Pa., sole Manufacturers. For sale by principal Hardware Dealers.

Star Agricultural Works.

THE ALBANY COTTON GIN MANUFACTURING CO., Albany, N. Y., Manufacturers of *General Agricultural Machinery*, comprising the celebrated "Star" Threshing Machines; "Star" Railway (or Endless Chain) and Lever Horse Powers; "Star" Cotton Gins and Condensers; Circular, Cross-cut Sawmills; Vegetable Cutters; Horse Hay Forks; Corn and Feed Mills; Power Corn Shellers; Dog Powers, &c., &c.

We wish to call the particular attention of Farmers to our celebrated "STAR" Thresher and Cleaner, which, as lately improved, we claim it far superior to any other machine now in market. It is compact and easily portable simple in its construction, and therefore easy to operate by the most experienced, and will do its work with marvelous rapidity and perfection, and with cymparativly the least demand upon the strenght of the animals driving it.

We have made recent improvements in this machine by which we are enabled to *thouroughly clean the grain* under almost any combination of difficulties, and weare now using an entirely and we are now using an entirely new and effective device for relieving the feeder of dust, thus making the operation of threshing as comfortable as with the ordinary machines, it is annoying and frequently distructive to health.

These Machines are made of suitable sizes for our "Star" Railway 2 Horse Power and for our "Star" Lever Powers for 4 and 6 horses.

For sala by our agents and dealers generally For full particulars send for our Illestrated Discriptive-Cicular and Price List. Correspondents will please address THE ALBANY COTTON GIN MANUFACTURING CO. P. O. Drawer 162, Albany, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT.—$15 to $30 a day guaranteed. Male or female agents wanted in every town—descriptive circular *free*. Address JAS. C. RAND & CO., Biddeford, Me.

WHAT WILL IT DO?

is the first inquiry the sick make concerning a Medicine.—Suppose **Tarrent's Seltzer Aperient** is the subject of the interrogatory, what then? Simply this reply It will relieve and cure headache, nausea, flatulence, nervousness, costiveness, debility, biliousness, and indigestion. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

WE ARE ON HAND

And will sell more for the money than any

DOLLAR CONCERN IN THE COUNTRY.

☞ **Our inducements for forming Clubs are more than double that of any establishment in the country.**

For the proof of this assertion, please examine our Terms to Agents, which are as follows:

☞ Read carefully and compare with the terms for getting up clubs, as advertised by other establishments.

Any person sending us Two Dollars, can receive for the same a selection from the following articles:—Two (not one) 50 picture Morocco Albums, 2 pairs (not one pair) of Congress Boots, 2 pieces (not one piece) of Pants Pattern, 2 (not one) 5 bottle Revolving Castors, 2 (not one) worsted Breakfast Shawls, or any two articles (not one article) from our exchange list.

We will also send 20 printed notices of articles for sale at one dollar each.

Any person sending Three Dollars, can receive for the same a selection from the following articles:—15 yds. De Laine, 1 white Marseilies Quilt, 2 (not one) 100 view Turkey Morocco Alubms, 20 yds. Sheeting, Wool Square Shawl, 2 sets (not one set) Gold Busom Studs, 2 (not one) Hair Guard Chains, with gold plated trimmings. (The trimmings of these chains are advertised by other concerns as *Gold*, which is a deception, as they are all of them gold plated.) 2 [not one] chased Butter Dishes, 2 [not one] 5 bottle Revolving Castors, 2 sets [not one set] Steel Bladed Knives and Forks, 2 [not one] Worsted Promenade Shawls, 3 [not one] ladies' long gold plated Chains, 3 not one] ladies' solid Gold Double Rings. These Rings are advertised by other concerns as solid gold, which is a fraud upon the public. 3 [not one] black walnut Work Boxes or Writing Desks, 2 [not one] extra quality Balmoral Skirts, 2 sets [not one] of Jewelry and Sleeve Buttons to match, 2 [not one] superior Turkey Morocco Shoping Bags, 2 pairs [not one] ladies' Balmoral Boots.

We will also send 40 printed notices of articles for sale at one dollar each.

Any person sending five Dollars [not six dollars] can receive for the same a selection of the following articles:—A black or colored Alpacca Dress Pattern, a Poplin Dress Pattern, 1 piece of Brown or Bleached Sheeting, one engraved [6 bottles] silver plated Revolving Castor, 4 yds. superfine Cassimere, extra heavy large sized White Quilt, 1 pair gents' Calf Boots, 4 yds. good Wool Frocking, 2 [not one] best quality Balmoral Skirts, an eight day Clock made by Seth Thomas, 4 yds. double width Cloth for ladies' Sacks or children's wear, a silver plated Cake or Card Basket, Fur Muff or Cape, Wool Long Shawl, splendid clasp Family Bible, 4 yds. [not three yards] double width water proof cloaking, 2 sets each [not one set each] Ivory Handle Knives, with silver plated Forks, one set of lace Curtains.

We will also send 60 printed notices of articles for sale at one dollar each.

Any person sending Ten Dollars, can receive for the some a selection from the following articles:—7 yds. [not four yards] double width Cloth for Cloaking or Coating, 3 [not 2] Bleached Linen Table Cloths, with 2 dox. [not one dozen] Linen Damask Napkins, 30 yards [not 25 yards] Hemp Carpeting 13 yds. extra quality black or colored Alpacca Dress Patterns, 14 yds. extra quality Dress Patterns, Silver Hunting Case Watch, new [not second handed] 2 doz. [not one doz.] ivory handled steel bladed Knives and Forks, 1 pr. superior Wool Blankets, nice Fur Muff and Cape, 2 [not one] engraved Ice Pitchers, 9 yds. not 7½ yds.] Wool Cassimere for suit, 2 doz. not one doz.] Rogers' best silver plated Forks, Common Sense Sewing machine [the real article, not a base imitation as used by other concerns], 4 [not two] Honey Comb Quilts, 2 [not one] splendid clasp Family Bibles.

We will also send printed notices for 120 articles for sale at one dollar each.

For larger clubs the value increases in the same ratio. Our stock of Goods is all new and in good order. *The quality of the Goods is better than those used by any other concern in the country.* We are of the opinion that, after reading the above advertisement, some parties will come to the conclusion that they have been *severely swindled* by some of the *toys Gift concerns* in this city.

We cannot offer to the person sending us the largest amount of money for a month, a Gift of money or Watches, as that is a violation of the law against Lotteries; but in addition to the above liberal terms, we will sell to any one who may send us $10, eleven articles from our exchange list, all to be sent in one order; and for $20 we will send twenty-two articles from our exchange list, all to be sent in one order.

☞ Money sent by Registered Letters or by a Postal Money Order, or Draft at our risk. Catologues sent to any address.

P. S. Agents will please notify us what firms have agents in their town or city, and they will receive our most sincere thanks.

THOMAS L. FENNO & Co.
Nos. 52 & 54 Elm St.,
BOSTON MASS.

HEARTT & BRO.,
"Depot Hardware Store"
SELL
PUMPS,
Well and Cistern Pumps.

Upright handle Cistern Pumps with 6 feet of pipe, at $2.75.

Lever handle Cistern Pumps with 6 feet of pipe at $3.75.

"Cucumber" wood Well Pumps with 12 feet of pipe at $6.50.

"Patent" stone and wood Well Pumps with 12 feet of pipe at $9.50.

ALSO IRON PUMPS AND SINKS.

HEARTT & BRO.,
"Depot Hardware Store"
SELL
RUBBER BUMPERS
At $1.10 per lb.
BABBIT METAL
N. A. S. Co. at 25c per lb.
Grind Stones.

BEEUWKES' PATENT METALIC
FIRE-RROOF CHIMNEY
Cheaper, Safer and more Durable than Brick.
Manufactured by
HEARTT & BRO.
Depot Hardware Store.

The "Metalic Fre-Proof Chimney" is fulfilling our most sanguine expectations, becoming deservedly popular with house builders. Call and see model and testomonials, and leave your order with

HEARTT & BRO.,
Proprietors for one half of Washtenaw Co.

The Ypsilanti Commercial.

Ypsilanti Mail Arrangements, June 1st

Mail closes East, at 7:05 A. M.; 4:20 P. M.
do do West, do 8:00 A. M.
Saline, Daily Mail, closes at 9 1-4 A. M.
Belleville, Daily Mail, closes 9 1 4 A. M.
Monroe, Thursdays only, closes 9 1-4 A. M.
Lake Ridge, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, closes 9 1-4 A. M.
Office hours from 7 A. M., to 8 P. M.
D. B. GREENE, P. M.

RALLY.—All our citizens, irrespective of party, are invited to meet at Hewitt Hall next Tuesday evening, embracing young men from sixteen upwards, to participate in the formation of a regiment of Grant tanners. Young men and old men in neighboring towns are also especially invited to come out. Two companies will be got up in our city, one for each side the river. We expect Salem, Superior, Pittsfield, Ypsilanti town, Augusta, and York will each organize a company, forming one grand regiment, this city being the head quarters. Abraham Lincoln was in early life a rail splitter. Ulysses S. Grant, now the foremost captain of the age, was a tanner. A company was a few weeks since first organized at Galena in Illinois, the home of Grant. The thing took, and is spreading like wild fire east and west. Like Lincoln, Grant sprang from the common people, the people's own man. The same in the case of Colfax, once a poor boy. It is our good fortune to take our candidates from among the people. Seymour and Blair were born and bred in the lap of arristocracy. They have no sympathy in common with the people, but every aspiration of their souls is for the success of the rebel, old slave-holding arristocracy. The tanners are a military organization, wearing tanner's aprons etc. Come out then, *everybody*. The whole matter will be explained. Able speakers will be in attendance, Hon. Wm. A. Howard, Emmons, or others equally as good. Sound the bugle notes of victory. "Move immediately upon the enemies works." Rally to the charge against the forlorn, dismayed Democracy.

POLE RAISING IN SUPERIOR.—Mr. N. Ely, living near the Free Church raised a pole last Wednesday afternoon. There were several hundred present. The pole is a superb one, and can be seen three miles distant, surmounted by a chair, typical of the chair of state Grant is to occupy on the 4th of next March. A number of Republicans went from here. Mr. C. A. Hurlburt of our city made a capital speech, and a gentleman from Dentonville followed. Two years ago Mr. Ely voted the Democratic ticket, but now is heart and soul for Grant & Colfax.

D. B. GREENE was elected President of the Grant Club at its meeting last Tuesday evening. We have the promise that Mr. Greene will lend his best energies to the cause. Under such leadership, aided by an efficient executive committee we expect to see the campaign hereabouts move forward with great vigor and old, time honored success.

ANOTHER POLE RAISING.—Messrs. Brooks, McLachlen, Bush, and Ganson, raised a pole on Oak street last Thursday evening. For a private affair there was a goodly attendance. No published notices had been given. Hon. Chas. Shier was present, and, being called on, spoke a few minutes, happily dissecting the real issue, and charging home where it belonged, the responsibility of the late war. Hon. S. M. Cutcheon also gave a friendly talk, contrasting pointedly the claims of Grant and Seymour as respects greatness of character. What has Seymour ever done? His letter of acceptance is full of platitudes, not one ringing sentence in it. Grant's brief letter contained the rallying cry of the campaign, "Let us have peace." Pattison and Holmes followed briefly. The music by James G. Clark of western New York, gave eclat to the occasion. The ladies lent their charmihg voices. "Grant the great commander," was admirably sung.

30 cts. for the Commercial up to Nov. 3rd. The home paper is *the* effective document. to circulate.

SIGNOR BLITZ.—This renowned Bird charmer, the man who performs such miraculous feats with his canary birds will give a splendid exhibition to night in Hewitt Hall. He is the original Blitz, and it is said that his exhibition demonstrates the surprising power of the human intelect over the bird creation.

[COMMUNICATED.]

YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL:—At the Fifth Ward pole-raising last evening, Mr. Woodruff got rid of considerable bad matter that must have set heavy on his stomach.

Paying special attention to Gen. Grant, he called him a thief, a liar and a scoundrel.—

Now, in the *Sentinel* of Aug. 5th this same Woodruff says, "Grant may be elected; what of it? In all but his position he is a Democrat. The silence of General Grant is an eloquent appeal to Democrats to be sparing of their invectives." But this "appeal," however eloquent, seems to have been lost on Woodruff. I have this proposition to make to the *Sentinel* man: If he will prove fairly that Grant is a Democrat, in the modern sense, I am ready to admit that the statements made by Woodruff last night are in all probability true.

UNION REPUBLICAN.

Ypsilanti, Aug. 20th, 1868.

SEN. CHILDS.—We notice in the Sentinal a couple of questions addressed to Mr. Childs, cunningly worded by some one, who means to vote against him, answer as he might.

1st. Will you vote to aid the university by tax without conditions?

2d. Will you endeavor to secure a fair recognition in the Medical Department, of the School of Medicine known as the Homœopathic?

When his competitor Mr. Norris has answered these questions, it will be high time for Mr. Childs to do so. In the mean time it looks to us emazingly like a Lawyer's net to entrap a plain, common sensed farmer. We apprehend the farmer is not so easily caught.

DEMOCRATIC POLE-RAISING IN THE FIFTH WARD.—We intended to have been present. We ask the pardon of our Democratic friends for this neglect of duty. Before we could get around the thing was done. We hear that the pole is a handsome one; and the affair, under the direction of our ever sound Republican citizen and Grant man Mr. Geo. Bennett, passed off admirably—except—*except!*—(shall we come right out in class-meeting and tell the truth?) EXCEPT!—well, it is really reported on the street, that the Democracy made this grand occasion no exception, being true to their native instincts—a generous sprinkling of drunkenness. Hon. L. D. Norris addressed the crowd—flattering the propensities of the Democratic portion with a whisky story. Aside from this episode, a pretty fair speech for his side.

Our cotemporary followed. Heavens and earth, how the fir did fly! Hell yawned from beneath. "Breathing out threatnings and slaughters," as usual every other word an oath, that would make the devil blush, and even awe Brick Pomeroy. Do restrain yourself until the dog-days are over. Don't run howling mad.

A Correspondent in the *Sentinel* has humbled himself so far as to notice the COMMERCIAL. Any old fish woman can call names. We alledged that the wool bagger's show in our town was got up on Republican capital, that some Republicans against their wishes were made to appear supporters of Seymour, and that the Seymourits were the worse for whisky etc. The correspondent don't deny our allegations.

CHAS. SHIER, is put in nomination by the Republicans of this legislative Dist. He has served this District with credit heretofore—a man of rich and varied experience. He is a farmer by profession. For 22 years he has conducted a farm near this city. Fellow Citizen we present you Childs and Shier—no buncombe men—both farmers straight forward common sensed men. We have had enough of politicians. Farmers rally aronund your candidates, the people's candidates, Childs and Shier.

30 cts. for the campaign Commercial. By circulating the home paper, you strengthen your cause. Build up the paper enhancing its utility, securing a steady and permanent growth of your principles.

THE SEVEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The following lines from "Lalla Rookh" seem to me pertinent to the case of the seven Senators.

"Oh for a tongue to curse the slave,
Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
And blasts them in their hour of might!
May Life's unblessed cup for him
Be drugg'd with treacheries to the brim,
With hopes, that but allure to fly,
With joys, that vanish while he sips,
Like Dead Sea fruits, that tempt the eye,
But turn to ashes on the lips!
His country's curse, his children's shame,
Outcast of virtue, peace and fame,
May he, at last, with lips of flame
On the parched desert thirsting die,
While lakes that shine in mockery nigh
Are fading off untouch'd untasted,
Like the once glorious hopes he blasted!
And when from earth his spirit flies,
Just prophet let the damn'd one dwell,
Full in sight of Paradise,
Beholding heaven and feeling hell!"

30 cts. for the campaign Commercial, who Will take one or more for gratuitous distribution?

The Democratic Nomination for Congress.

Yesterday, the Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional District met in this city, and in short order nominated Isaac N. Crane, of Eaton county, as their candidate for Congress. Isaac was trotted into the hall after the nomination was communicated to him, and in response made a speech. This nominee is a clever young man, a passible lawyer, and hails from Eaton Rapids—a firstrate neighborhood. His chances of election are about as good as being struck by lightning, perhaps not so good.—Why he accepted the doubtful honor is more than we can tell. His nomination will not strengthen the Democratic party ten votes in the district. He is a youth with much fortitude, or he would not run, with the sure prospect of being buried beneath a majority of 5,000. Isaac has been offered up as a sacrifice, and in this instance he will fall in November into the fire of radicalism, and not get out soon.—*Jackson Citizen.*

DIED.

On Thursday, Aug. 20th, Mary G. infant daughter of Albert and Olive T. Miller. Funeral from their residence on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

YPSILANTI MARKET REPORT.

YPSILANTI, Aug. 22d, 1868.

Wheat	2 08	Beans	$350
Oats	50	Barley	230
Corn in Ear	50	Potatoes	new 90
" shelled	85	Rye	110@188
Butter	14 to 16	Wool	33@38
Eggs	22	Dried Apples	7@8

—COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE will immediately relieve and permanently cure the most aggravated case of Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Sour Stomach, Constipation, and all diseases of the stomach and bowels. Physicians, clergymen, and all who use it, join in unbounded praise of its great virtues. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price $1. 217–1y

IN BUSINESS AGAIN.

Mr. Wm. Densmore returns thanks to the community, and especially to business men for past favors. He would announce that he is prepared with a double team and dray to give his services in moving goods and furniture. Especial care taken in moving Pianos, etc. He will be prompt and careful.
216-tf WM. DENSMORE.

TO THE LADIES.

FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

We are selling Silk, Shawls, Dry and Fancy Goods of every description, also, Silver Ware, Furniture, &c. Valuable Presents, from $3 to $500, sent free of charge to agents sending clubs of ten and upwards. Circulars sent free to any address.

WYETH & Co.
Successors to MESSENGER & Co.,
45 hanover St., Boston, Mass.
P. O. Box, 2931. 6m217

SALE OF STATE TAX LANDS.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lansing, Mich. July 1st, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given, that certain Lands situated in the County of Washtenaw, bid off to the State for Taxes of 1866, and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said County some time next month, will be sold at public auction, by said Treasurer, at the County seat, on the first Monday of October next, at the time and place designated for the ordinary Tax Sales, if not previously disposed of at this office, according to law.

Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said Lands, and may be seen on application at the office of the County Treasurer.

Lands struck off to the State for Taxes of 1866, or other years, at the Tax Sales in October last, will be offered subject to the right of redemption prescribed by law, as well as to the right of purchase of the State bids at this Office, prior to the sale.

WM HUMPHREY,
AUDITOR GENERAL.

ANNUAL TAX SALES.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lansing, Mich., July 1st, 1868.

So much of each of the following described tracts or parcels of Land, situated in the County of Washtenaw, delinquent for unpaid Taxes, for the years mentioned below, as will be sufficient to pay the taxes, interest and charges thereon, will be sold by the Treasurer of said County, on the first Monday in October next, at such public and convenient place as he shall select in Ann Arbor, the County Seat of said County, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

WM. HUMPHREY,
AUDITOR GENERAL.

1867.

Town 2 South of Range 3 East.

	SECTION.	ACRES. 100ths.	TAXES.	INTEREST.	CHARGES.	TOTAL.
17½ acres of land on se¼ of nw¼ bd. n. by Mill Creek, e. by T. Leach's and P. Belcher's land, s. by M. C. R. R. w. by Rose Conety's land.	12		35 86	3 58	100	40 44
Town 3 South of Range 3 East.						
Nw¼ of nw¼ of ne¼	1	10	1 33	13	1 00	2 46
N e¼ of se¼	10	40	1 32	13	1 00	2 45
Town 4 South of Range 3 East.						
Bounded s & w by E. A. Patridge, n by city road, E by D. Ambler.	1		1 68	16	1 00	2 84
Town 2 South of Range 4 East						
Ne¼ of sw¼	4	40	95	09	1 00	2 04
Town 1 South of Range 6 East.						
A parcel of land bounded n and w by S. Buchoz land, s by N. O. Stearn's land, e by highway.	5	50	5 37	53	1 00	6 90
Se¼ of sw¼ of sw¼	10	10	2 20	22	1 00	3 42
Town 2 South of Range 6 East.						
S½ of n¼ of Lot No. 1 on Maynard's Plat of e½ of se¼	19	5	1 71	17	1 00	2 88
N½ of w½ of nw¼	20	40	18 35	183	1 00	21 18
Und 1-5 of 51 acres, said 51 acres bounded e. by A. M. Markham, N. by n line of sec 31, s. by E. & W. quarter line of sec. 31, w. by S. Markham.	31	51	10 48	104	1 00	12 52
Town 2 South of Range 6 East.						
S½ of s½ of sw¼	27	40	8 54	85	1 00	10 39
Town 4 South of Range 6 East.						
Part of sec. 10 bounded w by sec. line n by P. Cook, e by quarter Sec. line s by Kelsey & Estleman.	10	44	6 68	80	1 00	7 68
Sw¼ of nw¼	26	40	8 32	83	1 00	10 15
S 3-8 of s½ of ne¼	27	30	5 41	54	1 00	6 95
W½ of sw¼	36	80	20 13	201	1 00	26 14
Town 1 South of Range 7 East.						
Spt. of sw¼	19	20	6 56	65	1 00	8 21
N½ of n½ of se¼	25	40	11 05	110	1 00	13 15
Town 3 South of Range 7 East.						
Commencing at sw corner of e½ of nw¼ sec 10 running n 2 chs. 55 l'ks. East 11 chs. 80 l'ks. s2 ch 55 l'ks, w11 chs 80 l'ks to be ginning.	10	3	4 90	40	1 00	5 40
Town 4 South of Range 7 East.						
W½ of nw¼ of nw¼	1	23	3 79	37	1 00	5 16
E½ of ne¼	2	92	19 02	1 90	1 00	21 92
E½ of se¼	14	80	55 97	5 59	1 00	62 56
Sw¼ of sw¼	22	40	8 27	82	1 00	10 09
E½ of ne¼	23	80	59 39	5 93	1 00	66 32
Sw¼ of ne¼	24	40	25 13	2 51	1 00	28 64
W½ of se¼	24	80	49 73	4 97	1 00	55 70
E½ of se¼	24	80	49 73	4 97	1 00	55 70
Town 4 South of Range 7 East.						
13 34-100th of Spt of nw¼ of nw¼ of sec 25 bounded as follows, beginning at a stake 13 chains and 33 links s of the nw corner of said sec 25 thence running s 6 chains 67 links to ¼ line of said section, thence e on said quarter line 20 chains, thence n 6 chains and 67 links, thence w to the place of beginning.	32 13		2 74	27	1 00	4 01
Town 4 South of Range 7 East.						
13 34-100ths acres of spt of ne¼ of nw¼ of sec 25, bounded and described as follows, viz; beginning at the ne corner Sw¼ of nw¼ of said sec. thence running e 20 chs along the e and w¼ line, thence n 6 chs 67 links, thence w parrallel with said¼ line 20 chs thence s 6 chs 67 links to the place of beginning.	25	13	34 62	7	62	1 00	7 89
E½ of ne¼	25	80	49 52	4 95	1 00	55 47
W½ of ne¼	25	80	49 52	4 95	1 00	55 47
Sw¼ of nw¼	25	40	6 57	65	1 00	8 22
Se¼ of nw¼	25	40	9 17	91	1 00	11 08
W½ of sw¼	25	80	16 09	1 60	1 00	18 69
E½ of sw¼	25	80	31 69	3 16	1 00	35 85
Und. ½ of w½ of se¼	25	80	26 24	2 62	1 00	29 86
E½ of se¼	26	80	11 20	1 12	1 00	13 32
Nw¼ of nw¼	29	40	5 09	50	1 00	6 59
Sw¼ of Se¼	31	39	5 90	59	1 00	7 49
Ne¼ of ne¼	31	40	5 90	59	1 00	7 49
Town 4 South of Range 7 East.						
E½ of ne ¼	36	80	33 61	3 35	1 00	37 86

CITY OF ANN ARBOR.

		TAXES.	INTEREST	CHARGES	TOTAL
Lot 4 and S½ lot 5 B 4 s of st at R 4 e		14 35	1 43	1 00	16 78
Lot 1, 2, & 3. " 7 " " " " " 4 "		47	04	1 00	15 1
A piece of land 4 " " " " " 5 " part of lots 12 and 13 commencing at se corner of Packard St. running thence s to D. Mayer's land, thence W to Mrs. B. Smith's land, thence N to Packard St., thence along the S side of Packard St. to the place of beginning.		6 74	67	1 00	8 41
Sw¼ of Lot 1 Bl'k 3 s of st st R 6 e		21 89	2 18	1 00	25 07
" 15 " 7 " " " " 6 "		1 69	16	1 00	2 85
" 9 " 5 " " " " 8 "		3 03	30	1 00	4 33
" 11 " 5 " " " " 8 "		3 03	30	1 00	4 33
" 11&12 " 3 " " " " 9 "		10 10	1 01	1 00	12 11
S¾ " 5 " 6 " " " " 10 "		3 45	34	1 00	4 79
" 10 " 6 " " " " 10 "		3 44	34	1 00	4 78
" 2 " 7 " " " " 10 "		2 75	27	1 00	4 02
" 11 " 7 " " " " 10 "		2 75	27	1 00	4 02
Lot 7 Bl'k 6 S of st R 11 e		2 40	24	1 00	3 64
" 10 " 6 " " 11 "		2 40	24	1 00	3 64
" 2 " 7 " " 11 "		3 05	30	1 00	4 35
" 5 " 7 st st " 11 "		3 05	30	1 00	4 35
" 7 " 7 " " 11 "		2 40	24	1 00	3 64
" 12 " 7 " " 11 "		2 40	24	1 00	3 64
" 16 " 2 " " 12 "		2 75	27	1 00	4 02
" 4 " 7 " " 12 "		2 06	20	1 00	3 26
" 10 " 7 " " 12 "		2 06	20	1 00	3 26
" 4 " 2 " " 13 "		1 73	17	1 00	2 90
" 12&13 " 1 " n " " 6 "		28 07	2 80	1 00	31 87
E½ of w½ 5 & 6 " " " " 11 "		8 02	80	1 00	9 82
" 4 " 6 s of st st " 1w		2 11	21	1 00	3 32
" 1 " 5 " " " " 2 "		1 76	17	1 00	2 93
" 9&10 " 5 " " " " 2 "		2 80	28	1 00	4 08
W½ of w½ of sw¼ and 4 rods off from n end of e½ of e½ of sw¼ sec 20-2 s. 6 E excepting therefrom 8½ acr's heretofore sold John Gregory, about 26 acres.		7 17	7 17	1 00	7 94
A piece of land on sec 21 bounded ne by Isaac Dunn and Frances Ways land, s by Dixboro road, and sw by by Mark Leseur, and w by Mill St. Containing 1 acre more or less and being a kind of three square in shape.		1 73	17	1 00	2 90
Lot bounded e by Mill race, s by Miller Avenue, N by Butler, and w by by Spring Street.		7 18	71	1 00	8 89
Lot bd n by Felch St. E by Barry's land s by Miller Avenue, w by J. A. Freeman's land.		10 76	1 07	1 00	12 83
Lot e side of Detroit St. bounded n by Walker's land, e and s by Buchoz, W by Detroit Street.		3 48	34	1 00	4 82
Lot bounded n by n St., E by State St., W & s by Bower's Addition.		93	09	1 00	2 02
Saw and Cider Mill on Sec 21 bounded n by Powers and Mc Cullum, W by Stone, s by Halliday and e by Mill Street		22 74	2 27	1 00	26 01
Lot bounded n by by Wall St., e by by Gulle's land, s by by an alley and w by by Beisemer's land.		1 73	17	1 00	2 90

DAVIDSON & GUITEAU'S ADD.

Bl'k.					
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10.	3	1 80	18	1 00	2 98
" 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 11 & 12.	3	1 80	18	1 00	2 98
" 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 10 & 12.	7	89	08	1 00	1 97
" 3.	8	21	02	1 00	1 23

HISCOCKS ADDITION.

Lot 1	2	1 80	18	1 00	2 98
" 9 & 10	7	7 18	71	1 00	8 89
" 8	11	5 39	53	1 00	6 92

ORMSBY & PAGES ADDITION.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, & 10	14	7 18	71	1 00	8 89

R. SMITH'S ADDITION.

Lot 84		1 73	17	1 00	2 90
" 86		1 73	17	1 00	2 90

R. SMITH'S 2nd ADDITION.

Bl'k.					
Lot 3	1	13 75	1 37	1 00	16 12
" 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,	6	12 04	1 20	1 00	14 24

R. SMITH'S 3d ADDITION.

Bl'k.					
Lot 112		4 29	42	1 00	5 71
" 11	2	12 88	1 28	1 00	15 16

B. & F. ADDITION TO A. A. VILL.

Bl'k.					
Lot 2	7	1 73	17	1 00	2 90

TRAVIERS ADDITION TO A. A. VILL.

Lots 10 & 11		3 80	38	1 00	5 18

CITY OF YPSILANTI.

Parcel of land bounded N by A. M. Smiths land E by lots 57, 58 & 59, Cross and Bagley's Add. S by Prof. Carey's land, W by W Cross' land		3 07	30	1 00	4 37
Parcel of land bounded N by lot of E. & J. Peck, E by Alley, s by M. N. Lake, w by Norris Street extended North.		9 60	96	1 00	11 56
A piece of land bounded N by Congress St., e by land of Bonnister, s by alley w by Grove Street.		9 60	96	1 00	11 56

BARTHOLOMEWS ADDITION.

Lot 131		1 96	19	1 00	3 15

FOLLET, VAUGHN & HOLME'S ADDITION.

Lots 27 & 28		4 13	41	1 00	5 54

LARZELIER'S ADDITION.

Lot 38		1 48	14	1 00	2 62

H. W. LARZELIER'S ADDITION.

Lot 59		2 97	29	1 00	4 26

NORRIS, FOLLETT, & JOSLIN'S ADDITION.

Lots 554-555-556 & 557		27 40	2 74	1 00	31 14

NORRIS FOLLETT SKINNER & JOSLIN'S ADD

Lots 5 & 6 except 3 rods of S. end		12 34	1 23	1 00	14 57

STUCK'S ADDITION.

Lots 41 & 42		3 07	30	1 00	4 37

VILLAGE OF CHELSEA.

Bl'k					
Lots 1 & 2	1	2 57	25	1 00	3 82
" 21	6	3 22	32	1 00	4 54
½ Acre of land bounded N by Mill Creek, e by Van Ordan's land, s by n St. w by lands belonging to Kelley's Estate.		64	06	1 00	1 70

VILLAGE OF DEXTER.

Bl'k.					
Lot No. 4	24	2 21	22	1 00	3 43

VILLAGE OF MILAN.

EDWARDS ADDITION.

Lot No. 5		1 37	13	1 00	2 50
" " 6		46	04	1 00	1 50

VILLAGE OF SALINE.

Sec.					
Lots No. 10-13.14-15 16-17-18-part of ne¼	11	12 50	1 25	1 00	14 75

VILLAGE OF SYLVAN.

Bl'k.					
Lots 12 & 13	9	58	05	1 00	1 63
" 1	14	3 50	35	1 00	4 85

WASHTENAW COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Ann Arbor, Mich., August 1 1868.

Notice is hereby given that the sale of Lands in Washtenaw County, advertised by the Auditor General, as delinquent for taxes of 1867, (and previous years,) will be held at the Treasurers Office, in the Court House at the County Seat of said County, commencing on Monday, the 5th day of October next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and continue from day to day, (Sunday's excepted) until the same shall have been disposed of according to law.

GEO. S. WHEELER
DEPT. COUNTY TREASURER.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.

People will buy goods where

GOODS ARE SOLD CHEAP.

LAMBIE

Has gone east for another stock of

DRY GOODS!

Summer Clothing, Hats, Carpets,

GROCERIES

Stock kept full. Goods sold cheap. That's what tells.

G. M. VAIL

Will be pleased to see ladies and gentlemen at his

RESTAURANT,

where he will do his best to serve up to them

Oysters in Every Style.

FARMERS can get a good lunch, including TEA AND COFFEE, at G. M. VAIL'S, any hour of the day.

Plain and Fancy

CONFECTIONERY

on hand at all times. Also, Bread, Cakes, Crackers, and Fancy Groceries. Foote of Congress Street. ICE ICE

COE'S COUGH BALSAM, the great popular Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough and Consumption. In connection with the ordinary 4 oz. size, Coe's Cough Balsam is now put up in MAMMOTH FAMILY BOTTLES, giving twice the amount of medicine given by any others for $1. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines. No family should be over night without it in the house. 217–1y

1000 yards black and colored alpacas, 40 cents to $1 a yard at
J. W. JOHNSTON & Co's.,
At the Depot.

2000 yards broad cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, vestings, each for sale cheap at
J. W. JOHNSTON & Co's.,
At the Depot.

500 yards black and fancy silks at bargains at
J. W. JOHNSTON & Co's.,
At the Depot.

3000 yards popkins, delaines, merinos, empress cloths, coburgs, bombazines, etc., at low prices, at
J. W. JOHNSTON & Co's.,
At the Depot.

SHAWLS, fancy goods, notions, etc., at lowest cash price, at
J. W. JOHNSTON & Co's.,
At the Depot, Ypsilanti

Ypsilanti Real Estate Agency.!

CHAS. HOLMES, Jr.,

(SUCCESSOR TO HOLMES & JENNESS.)

I call attention to a few of the places, I have for sale. All of them can be had at a bargain, and will be sold at ¾ of their actual worth.

$9,000 will purchase one of the finest residences in the City. and on one of its best streets, worth $10,000.

$5,000 will purchase a splendid Brick Residence, worth $7,000.

$7,000 will purchase a fine Gothic House, with 4 acres of land on Forrest Avenue.

$4,250 will purchase 10 acres of land, new house, and plenty of fruit just out of city limits.

$3,500 will purchase 30 acres of land, just out of city limits, Fair Buildings and Fruit.

$3,000 will purchase 6 acres of land, Brick House, and good fruit in the city.

$5,000 will purchase 9 acres just out of the city limits. Good Building and Fruit.

$2,550 will purchase a fine residence, commanding a fine view of the city, with good Buildings and Fruit.

$3,5000 will purchase a good House and Lot, good front, everything in tip top order.

7,500 will purchase 40 acres, of the choisest Land to be found in the state, with a good Orchard, and a No. 1 Building.

$2,800 will purchase a fine Residence on Forrest Avenue.

$4,000 will purchase 80 acres of Land, good Buildings and plenty of Fruit.

$4,500 will purchase a good brick Residence one Lot, convenient to Church School, and Market.

$3,300 will purchase a good Residence, and ¾ acres of Land.

$2,500 will purchase a new House and Lot, on Huron Street.

$3,500 will purchase a large and commodious House, Barn and good Lot, on River Street.

$70 per acre, will purchase a splendid farm of 125 acres, fair Buildings, 3 miles from the Bsty.

$1600 will purchase a good House and Lot, on one of the best streets of the city.

$1,500 will purchase 4 acres of Land and Building just out of city limits.

2,500 Will purchase a new House and two Lots, on Perrin St., near Forrest Avenue.

$500 will purchase a House and Lot, north of Forrest Avenue.

$400 each will purchase 2 fine building Lots on Cross St., near Normal School.

$1,200 will purchase a new House, with ½ acre of land, on Huron St.

$800 will purchase 6 acres of land, good Buildings and Fruit, in the country, will exchange, for 40 acres of land.

$1,800 will purchase a new House and Lot on Congress St.

$1,600 will purchase 80 acres of land good Orchard and Barn, 2 miles east of Oakville

$4,000 will purchase a handsome residence on West side of Adams St.

$1,700 will purchase a good residence on Ellis St., corner lot.

$1,800 will purchase a good residence on Emmit St.

$1,700 will purchase a good residence in the 3d Ward.

$2,500 will purchase a fine residence on River St.

$900 will purchase a residence on Normal St.

Terms of accepting, and advertising, property for sale are $25, when the property is sold. And no charges until sold or withdrawn from market. Having purchased the entire interest of J. S. JENNESS, in the late firm of Holmes and Jenness, the undersigned will be found at the old office, ready to attend to anything in the line of Convayancing Collecting Note accounts and Insurance, both Life and Fire.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
DETROIT FIRE & MARINE INS. CO. DETROIT.
PHENIX FIRE INS. CO., NEW YORK.
PUTNAM FIRE INS. CO., HARTFORD.

CITIZENS OF YPSILANTI.

Are you all insured? Whether you are or not, why not insure in a Home Company, and keep your money at home.

The Detroit Fire and Marine Ins. Co. is a Reliable Stock Company.

CAPITAL: $500,000

Receipts for 6 months edning June 30th, 1867 $36,042,00
Receipts for 6 months ending Juxe 30th, 1868. $62, 091.00 increase 75 per ct.

The following names of Officers, and Directors, are a sufficient guarantee fo prompt and honorable dealing.

DIRECTORS.

John Owen.	Detroit.
Charles Ducharme.	"
William A. Moore.	"
Merrill I. Mills,	"
Edward Kanter,	"
John J. Bagley,	"
Caleb Van Husan,	"
Eber Ward,	"
Joseph Aspinall,	"
Thomas D. Gilbert,	Grand Rapids.
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William W. Wheaton,	"
Solomon Gardner,	"
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Emory Wendell,	"
Philip Bach,	Ann Arbor.
Stephen S. Cobb.	Kalamaz oo.
Edmund Trowbridge,	Detroit.

CAALEB VAN HUSAN, President.
EDWARD KANTER, Vice President.
Jas. J. Clark, *Secretary.*

Among the list of patrons of this Company are the Following, in Ypsilanti.

Tho's Ninde.	Chas. Kin g.
J. S. Jenness.	E. Samson.
Bickford & Camp.	Cornwell & Co.
A. Platt	Brooks & Mills.
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CHAS HOLMES Jr., Agent Huon St., near Post Office, Ypsilanti.

For a Cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases

Is a thin, transparent, oily fluid, extrac

McANDREW'S COLUMN.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING

AT

McANDREW'S.

We would say to our friends that we have rented the second floor of the Gilman Davis Store adjacent to our Ware Rooms in order to make room for the largest and most complete assortment of fine and elegant

FURNITURE!

Ever offered to the citizens of Ypsilanti. We shall have the very latest styles of every description of goods in our line direct from New York and Boston. In order to make room for his mammoth stock, we shall offer

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS!

We intend to keep a full assortment of bedding, including feather beds, pure hair mattresses, pillows, sheets, blankets, quilts, comforters, ticks &c. &c., also the duplex mirrors for ladies toilet bureaus.

Look at our Prices.

Parlor Suits,	$75,00
Parlor Suits,—Green Rep. or Terry,	100,00
Bed Room Suits,	45,00
Sofas,	22,00
Hair Cloth Rocking Chairs,	10,00
Pure Hair Mattresses,	25,00
rime live Geese Feathers. pr lb,	1,00
One half prime Geese Feathers,	80
Spring Bottoms,	4,0
Bureaus,	10,00
Common Bedsteads,	3,00
Cottage Bedsteads,	3,00
Round Corner Bedstead,	5,50
Flag Seat Chairs,	3,50
Cane Seat Chairs,	3,50
Wood Seat Chairs,	4,00
Walnut Breakfast Tables,	4,00
Husk Mattress,	6,00
val Picture Frames,	50
Mirrors, all sizes, 25c to	100,00

We pay particular attention to our

UNDERTAKING BUSINESS.

We keep a large stock of Coffins, Caskets and Burial Cases. Upholstering and Repairing at low times by skillful Workmen. Cane seat chairs re-seated. Reed Seats in old Flag chairs. Please call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

50,000 feet of Walnut lumber wanted.

McAndrew, Clark & Wallace.

FROST & WHEDON

DRUGGISTS,

CENTRAL DRUG STORE.

(Between Boyce & Co's Shoe Store, and Henderson & Glover's)

HURON STREET, YPSILANTI

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully prepared at FROST & WHEDON'S.

DRUGS, Medicines, and Chemicals at FROST & WHEDON'S.

HAIR Oils, Pomades and Cosmetics, at FROST & WHEDON'S.

HANDKERCHIEF Extracts, Colognes, and Bay Rum, at FROST & WHEDON'S.

COMBS, Toilet Brushes of every description, at FROST & WHEDON'S.

TOILET Soaps of every description, at FROST & WHEDON'S.

TRUSESS, Supporters, and Shoulder BraceSaces, FROST & WHEDON'S

PATENT Medicines, Hair Restoatives, and Hair Dyes, at FROST & WHEDON'S.

CHOICE Cigas, at FROST & WHEDON'S.

CALL at FROST & WHEDON'S.

LUMBER YARD

PARSONS BROS.,

DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Pine Lumber!

TIMBER,
SCANTLING,
BARN BOARDS,
JOIST, FENCING,
DRESSED FLOORING,
DRESSED SIDING,
DRESSED CEILING,
DRESSED FINISHING

Shingles, Lath, Posts, &c., &c.

Everything usually kept in their line Long, or other timber, furnished on short notice,

YARD, SOUTH End of River Street, Ypsilanti, Mich. 166

The Last Crowning Success.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORER

FAVORITE HAIR DRESSING

New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

For Sale by all Druggists.

DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

Manhood—How Lost, How Restored.

JUST PUBLISHED, A NEW EDITION OF

DR. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay

On the Radical Cure [without medicine] of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated Author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of Self-Abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
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MRS. J. HENCHELL'S

CLOTHE CLEANING REPAIRING ESTABLIHM'T

On Washington St., near Congress.

Is the place to get Ladie's and Gent's Clothing of all kinds fixed up and renovated.

Your patronage is respectfully invited

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B. C. WRIGHT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

COAL!

will keep constantly on hand a large stock of

BLOSSBURG,
LEHIGH,
GRATE,
EGG,
STOVE,
CHESTNUT,
BRIAR HILL,
CHIPPEWA,
SCREENINGS,
and STERLING NUT.

Also pays the

HIGHEST PRICE!

For all kinds of

PRODUCE.

Please leave your orders at my office, east end Follett Block, Ypsilanti. 237-3w.

The American Cooking Stove In Court.

At an adjourned term of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of New York, in the second circuit held at the City Hall, in the city of Albany, the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1868.

PRESENT:
The Honorable Nathan K. Hall, *Judge.*

J. H. Shear & J. Packard,
vs. } *In Equity.*
G. B. Bull & J. M. Rockwell,

It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed, that a perpetual injunction be issued in this suit against the defendants, restraining them from further infringements of said Patent, No. 51,406, dated Dec. 5th, 1865, for improvements in cooking stoves, pursuant to and in accordance with the prayer of the Bill of Complaint.

Signed A. A. BOYCE, *Clerk.*

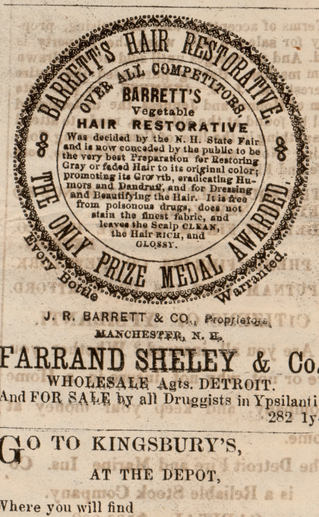
The above suit was instituted for infringement of the Patent securing the manner of fitting the ash pan in the hearth of the American Cooking Stove, and for the combination of the nailed ash pan. We have repeatedly cautioned the public against selling or using stoves with these improvements not manufactured by us. All persons now selling or using stoves with these improvements in violation of the above injunction, without license from us, will be liable to fine and imprisonment.

SHEAR, PACKARD & CO.,
210-9m Albany, N. Y.
For sale by Bickford & Camp.

ALDERMAN, BROS.,

DENTISTS,

MOORMAN'S BLOCK,
Over Cornwell & Hemphill's Bank Corner of Congress & Huron Streets



J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,
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WHOLESALE Agts. DETROIT.
And FOR SALE by all Druggists in Ypsilanti
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GO TO KINGSBURY'S,

AT THE DEPOT,

Where you will find

SCHOOL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS STATIONERY, TOILET GOODS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, LAMP SHADES, CURTAINS and BORDERS.

BRUSHES and COMBS

Drugs and Medicines!!

PAINT, OILS and GLASS!

A sortment of WINES and LIQUORS for medicinal purposes.

Also, a general assortment of fancy goods and Toys

CHEAP FOR CASH.

PUMPS, PUMPS.

THE CELEBRATED

CUCUMBER PUUMP!

Proof against decay, and highly Preservative of the purity of the water, will be furnished CHEAP, and promptly by the Subscriber, on application. For excellency and durability they are unrivalled.

Apply to the Subscriber, on Cross Street, East of the Depot,

W. C. TINNEY.

Ypsilanti, June 29th, 1867. 175

THE SUCCESS

Of the One Dollar Sale a revolution in Trade.

WE furnish at a uniform price of ONE DOLLAR such as are used by every family, at a less price than they are sold by any wholesale dealer in New York or Boston.

Agents wanted to co-operate with us in carrying out a plan which meets the wants of the million, and in the disposal of a large and varied stock of Dry and Fancy Goods, Silver Plated Ware, Watches, Carpetings, &c.

We meet our agents in a spirit of liberality, and those getting up clubs will receive as premium a handsome present worth from $ to $300, according to size of the club,

A check desiring an article to be sold for a dollar, 10 cts; 20 for $2; 40 for $4; 60 for $6; 100 for $10. Sent by mail. Money should be sent us by Postal Money Order, Registered Letter or Draft on New York, or Boston, *payable to our order*. Circulars mailed free to any address.

HARRIS & PLUMMER.
222 6m. 34 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

CITY MARKET.

HAVING PURCHASED THE MARKET formerly kept by Martin & Lucking, south side Congress St., we offer to the public

CHOICE MEATS

in their season; We shall make it our earnest endeavor to please our patrons. Try us

C. M'CORMICK,
160 B. F. SHELMIRE.

The Wild Gazelle.

Georgy Leonard had a great many pretty toys, but he valued most of all the beautiful "Noah's Ark," which his kind aunt gave him as a birth-day present. He spent much time in aranging and rearranging the various animals it contained, and was never so happy as when sitting beside some one who would tell him a story about his favorite elephant or tawny lion.

"There, aunty," said he one day, "I think I have them arranged pretty finely now. They are marching into the ark now. The big elephant goes first, and so on down, according to their sizes—I don't think I know what this little fellow is with his big, bright eyes, and curious, twisted horns."

"That is an antelope, or a gazelle, as it is often called. There are many different species of the antelope, and the gazelle is the one supposed to be intended where the words 'wild roe' are used in Scripture. It was a beautiful little creature, and abounded on the rocky hill-sides, in the grassy plains of Palestine. All dwellers in that land were familiar with its nimble, glancing step, and its large lustrous eye. 'Gazelle-eyed' has become a proverbial term, expressing the highest style of beauty. What are those sweet lines about the wild Gazelle, which you recite, Charlotte?"

Charlotte recited the verse, as she sat sewing by the window.

"The wild Gazelle on Judah's hills,
Exalting, yet may bound,
And drink from all the living rills
That gush on holy ground.
Its airy step and glorious eye
May glance in tameless transport by.

"A step as fleet, an eye more bright,
Hath Judah witnessed there,
And o'er her scenes of lost delight,
Inhabitants more fair—
The cedars wane on Lebanon,
But Judah's statelier maids are gone."

"Those are beautiful verses, will you teach them to me some time, sister?"

"Whenever you please, Georgy."

"The lion often feeds on the antelope," continued aunt Sarah, "hiding himself in a covert of brush, or behind some old gray rock beside the little spring where it comes to drink. Then, when it is all unsuspecting, he springs upon it, and tears the poor little animal to pieces. If the lion should miss his first spring, the antelope bounds away, and even the fleetest grayhound could not overtake it. It bounds many feet at a single leap."

"Aunty, I do not love my old lion so well for being so cruel."

"Well, my dear, it only follows an instinct God has given, for providing food for itself and its young. It does seem cruel, but when the momentary pain of death is over, all is over with the annimal. It has no soul to live afterward as we have, no more remembrance of suffering."

The chamois of the Alps is another species of antelope, and Georgy's aunt told him many interesting things about it, which I have not space to tell you.

Story of a Pin.

BY THE REV. JOHN TODD, D. D.

Many years ago, a lady in Paris was going out to walk the gay streets of the city, to see the new and beautiful goods hanging so temptingly in the windows, and perhaps to buy a few trifles. When all ready to go out, she noticed that some part of her dress seemed to hang awry, and so she snatched a pin from its paper, and thrust it in the dress. The poor pin felt that he was lost and almost smothered for the first hour, but after a while he began to work his way out, so that his head was in sight.

"Now," says he, "I can see it all. I have nothing to do but to ride through these streets and see all the beautiful things, and enjoy myself."

Pretty soon the lady met some gentlemen and they took off their hats and bowed very low.

"Ah!" says the little pin, "was not all that to me? I'm sure they looked directly at me when they bowed! My head is bright, and perhaps they thought me a costly diamond! Who knows?"

And then the pin began to thrust his head up higher, and to look about with an air of great satisfaction. It seemed to him that all the people had come out in their best clothes and in their carriages for him to look at, and that he was the most important thing in all Paris. He felt that his mistress was walking out for his sake, and had placed him up near her neck so that everybody could see him. Poor pin! He had much to learn.

By-and by, as the lady was walking through a street on which none but the rich lived, the pin thought he would stretch up his head high enough to peep into the window, when he lost his balance and fell. He cried with a very tiny, jingling, tinkling sound as his head struck the sidewalk. He lay still, expecting that all the passers would stop and gaze at him, and especially that his mistress would miss him and come back after him. But she passed on, and all the rest passed on, and nobody stopped. Presently a heavy foot trod on him. Then another and another, and at length the foot of a dirty beggar trod on him! "O," cried he, "have I come to this!—Alas! I find I was nothing, am nothing—a poor, useless, despised, forgotten pin! No human eye will ever look on me again. I must rust and perish between the bricks of this sidewalk!"

Just then a young man came out of one of those rich houses. He had gone in to see if the rich banker, who lived there, could not give him employment as a clerk. The banker said "No, I have now more clerks than I really need." The young man was disappointed, and as he came out, he paused a moment, and then saw the little pin lying on the sidewalk. So he stooped down and picked it up and stuck it on his sleeve. Careful, saving young man! Many would have despised thee for saving a pin! But it was the making of thee!

The rich banker was looking out of his window and saw him pick up and save a pin.

"That young man," said he to himself, "will make a careful, prudent man of business.' I will have him."

So he sent for the young man and took him into his employ. Eventually that young man became a partner, and then at the head of the bank, and eventual y one of the very richest and greatest men of France.

When the little pin learned how much good he had done, he was very glad; but he had the good sense to see that it was divine Providence and not he, who had done all this. It was not because he was great or bright or could make his voice heard, but because God can make a pin teach, and the welfare of man for life, may turn upon the mere picking up of a pin! He was thoroughly humbled, and all his descendents since have been willing to be stuck and thrust anywhere,—just as willing to hold the rags over the shoulder of a beggar, as the rich cashmere shawl on a princess. Who can tell on how small a thing, great interests may turn? They seem small to us, but with Him, there is nothing small, and nothing great. A pin and a kingdom are alike, mere nothing.—*Sunday School Times.*

Address to the Rebels of Alabama by the Rebels of Mississippi.

Impress upon them that Northern emmigration brings with it Yankee improvements; machinery that one man can take and do the work of ten men. This leaves nine idle; that it makes lands worth $50 per acre that can now be bought for five; that we require their labor because we are used to it; and if they force Radical rule upon us the Yankee will overrun the country, and their occupation will be gone, and lands will be so high that they cannot purchase homes for themselves or families.

Your Club organizations are necessary to protect the person and property of your colored friends from the persecutions of the league. *You must protect them with your lives; you owe it to your manhood!* You want money! Money you must raise the first thing; money to pay for printing; to put Democratic colored speakers in the field; whenever you find one that can speak, take him from his crop, pay his expenses, support his family, and put him out to canvassing; nor stand on the order of his work. Correspond with the Mississipians and get them to send you help.

When your crops are laid by give a barbecue in every neighborhood.

Denounce the Loyal League upon every occasion; organize a Ku-Klux Klan whenever they organize a league; meet friendship and peace as Christians should; meet midnight leaguers and enemies as *manhood dares.*

To all which counsel, *The Tribune* adds this word of advice to the Colored Democrats (late "niggers") who shall be inveigled into these Democratic clubs:

Be sure to ask your White brethren in the Democratic church this question, and see that you have the answer in writing, responsibly signed:

"*Brother Democrats! after we shall have aided you to break up the Loyal Leagues and hunt the carpet-baggers out of the State, how long will you let us vote?*"

The Elmira *Gazette*, the only Democratic paper in Chenango Co., New York, has come out for Grant. It declares that Seymour cannot and ought not to be elected. A gentlemen writing from the interior of Ohio to the editor of the Dayton *Journal* says:—"I find here a number of old Democrats going for Grant, though they voted for McClellan in 1864. Seymour does not please the people here, and Blair is still worse." A leading Democrat, of Port Jervis, N. Y., writing to the editor of the *Union* of that place says:—

"I can't go Secession and Copperheadism as embodied in the nominations of the Democrats. I don't see it. I believe the best blood of this country was shed in putting down the most wicked and infernal of all rebellions. We must stick to our principles (all good Democrats and Republicans alike), and stand by the old flag, and tread under our feet the flag of secession and repudiation unfurled and borne by Horatio Seymour. I tell you we must whip them again, and we will do it."

The mass of the soldiers and sailors of the country knew their friends, four years ago; they *remember* them now. They knew their enemies in 1864; they have not *forgotten* them in 1868. Selfish politicians with shoulder straps are, perhaps, capable of ignoring every distinction of decency and claim of honor, but the rank and file will not desert to the rebels. They will still march with the party that has carried the flag; not in the Seminole war or the old French and Indian war, or the Mexican war, to which the Democratic memories always leap back; but in the war which these soldiers have just fought, for the preservation of their country from being divided and the Union destroyed by the honored and admired delegates to this New York Convention.—*Detroit Post.*

The Cincinnati Gazette, which has lately denounced Chief Justice Chase more bitterly than any other Republican paper, now reports a conversation in which the Chief Justice spoke strongly against the Seymour and Blair ticket, saying that if these men should be elected, all the fruits of the four years' war against the Rebels would be lost.

GOOD ADVICE.—For sea-sickness stay at home.
For drunkenness, drink cold water.
For health, rise early.
For accidents, keep out of danger.
To keep out of jail, pay your debts.
To be happy, be honest.
To please all, mind your own business.

A Western paper says that Gen. Frank Blair will deliver temperance lectures during the present campaign. Somebody else had better deliver the lectures, and let Frank furnish the "frightful example."

No wonder the Democrats are as glum over their prospects as mariners at a funeral. They are all Seymourners.

Attachment of Animals.

There were two Hanoverian horses, which assisted in drawing the same gun during the whole Peninsular war, in the German Brigade of artillery. One of them met his death in an engagement; after which the survivor was picqueted as usual, and his food was brought to him. He refused to eat, and kept constantly turning his head round to look after his companion, and sometimes calling him by a neigh. Every care was taken, and alll means that could be thought of were adopted, to make him eat, but without affect. Other horses surrounded him on all sides, but he paid no attention to them; his whole demeanor indicated the deepest sorrow, and he died from hunger, not having tasted a bit from the time his companion fell.

Wade Hampton is to edit a paper in Columbia, S. C., in the interest of the Democratic party. His motto will doubtless be, quoting the language of his recent Charleston speech, "agree among yourselves, and act firmly on this agreement, that you will not employ any one who votes the Radical ticket."

Mchigan Central Railroad.

1868. 1868.

ON and after June 29th, 1868, Passenger trains willl run as follows;

TRAINS WESTWARD

	Mail	Day Exp	Ev'g. Exp	Night Exp	Dex. Acc
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
DETROIT, l've,	6:45	9:30	5:25	9:10	4:10
Wayne,	7:40	.....	6:20	....	5:05
YPSILANTI,	8:10	10:45	6:50	10:25	5:45
Ann Arbor,	8:35	11:05	7;25	10;45	6:10
Dexter,	9:05	11;25	7:50	——	6:40
Chelsea,	9:25	——	8:10	——	——
		P.M.		A.M.	
Jackson,	10:25	12:25	9:15	12;15	——
	P.M.		A.M.		
CHICAGO, Arr.	7;45	8:00	6;30	8:50	——

DEXTER ACCOMMODATION.—To Dexter Daily except Sundays. Leaves Jackson Mondays only.

TRAINS EASTWARD.

	Mail	Day Exp	Ev'g. Exp	Night Exp	Dex Acc
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M	A.M.
CHICAGO, l've,	5:00	8:00	5:15	9;30	——
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Jackson,	2:25	3:45	1:05	5:25	——
Chelsea,	3:20	——	——	6;15	——
Dexter,	3;40	4:38	——	6:30	6:40
Ann Arbor,	4:10	5:00	2:18	6:55	7:10
YPSILANTI,	4:35	5:20	2:38	7:15	7;35
Wayne,	5:05	——	——	——	8:10
DETROIT, Arr.	5:55	6:30	3:40	8:25	9:00

DEXTER ACCOMMODATION—To Detroit daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

Trains leave Jackson for Mason, Lansing Owosso, &c., 6;15, 8:15 a. m., and 4:15 p. m.

H. E. SARGENT,
W. K. MUIR, Gen. Supt.
Asst. Gen. Supt. Chicago.
Detroit.

GREAT CENTR'L ROUTE EAST.

Only one change of cars betwee

DETROIT AND NEW YORK CITY

VIA

Great Western Railway!

1867.

Trains for London, Paris, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Buffalo and all points East, leave Windsor daily, except Sundays, as follows [Great Western time]:

Morning Ex. 4:00 a.m. Day Ex. 11:20 a.m., and Night Ex. 7;20 p. m. Night Express will not run on Fridays and Saturdays.

Steamboat Express, 11;30 p. m.

The Railway Ferry leaves Michigan Central dock at 10:20 a.m. and 6:30 p. m., Detro & Milwaukee and Michigan Southern dock 10:30 a.m. and 6:40 p, m. Detroit time.

Tickets secured at 39 Woodward ave ue, corner Woodbridge and Third streets, Detroit, and on board the Ferry. Pullmans 16 wheeled palace sleeping coaches run between Detroit and Rochester. Berths secured at 39 Woodward ave.

Trains arrive at Windsor at 5:20 a. m., 30 a m., 5 p. m., m., and 10:10 p. m.

CHARLES McCABE,
Western Pass. Agt., Detroit.
THOMAS SWINARD,
General Manager,
JAMES CHARTON,
General Agent.
CHAS. G. SUTHERLAND,
Agent, Ypsilanti.
Hamilton, C. W. Detroit, May 13, 1867.

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Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excessses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is particularly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity, and although very powerful, contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from all observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively Counterfeited. The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless.

N. B.—One Dollar, with fifteen cents for postage, enclosed to the sole proprietor, JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt Street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. 224-1y.

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Which for quality and price cannot be out done. Our Teas are of superior quality, and warranted to suit. Choice

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COFFEES,
STARCHES,

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Which we offer at low prices. We would be pleased at all times to serve the wants of our many patrons, and also of new ones, and will do all in our power to please.

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Buffalo to New York 423 Miles.
Dunkirk to New York 460 Miles,
Salamanca to New York 415 Miles,
AND IS FROM
22 to 27 Miles the Shortest Route.

All Trains run directly through to New York.
423 Miles without change of Coaches.

From and after May 11th; 1868, Tratns will leave in connection with all Western lines, as follows:

FROM BUFFALO—By New York Time from depot cor. Exchange and Michigan Streets:

5.00 *A. M NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS*, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Hornellsville 8.09 A. M., (Bkft,); Susquehanna. 1.25 P. M., (Dine); Turner's 7.05 (Sup,) and arrives in New York 9:25 P. M. Connects at Great Bend with Delaware Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and at Jersey City with Midnight Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

7.30 *A. M. EXPRESS MAIL*, via Avon and Hornellsville (Sundays accepted). Arrives in New York at 7.40 A. M.

2.35 *P. M. LIGHTNING EXPRESS*, (daily). Stops at Hornellsvile 6.10 P. M. (Sup.) and arrives in New York 7.40 A. M., oonnecting at Jersey City with Morning Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Baltimore and Washington.

7.35 *P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS*, (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Hornellsville 11:08 P. M. intersecting with the 5:50 P. M. Train from Dunkirk, and arrives in New York at 12 40 P. M.

11.20 *P. M CINCINNATI EXPRESS*, (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Susquehanna 7.48 A. M. (Bkft.); Turner's 1.37 P. M. (Dine), and arrives in New York at 3.55 P. M. Connects at Elmira with Northern Central Railway for Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and points South, and at New York with Afternoon Trains and Steamers for Boston and New England Cities.

Only One Train East on Sunday, leaving Buffalo at 2.35 P. M., and reaching New York at 7:40 A. M

FROM DUNKIRK AND SALAMANCA—Ry New York time from Union Depots:

7.30 *A. M. EXPRESS MAIL*, from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Salamanca 10.00 A. M., and connects at Hornellsville and Corring with the 7.30 A. M. Express Mail from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 7.40 A. M.

3.25 *P. M. LIGHTNING EXPRESS*, from Salamanca, (Sundays excepted.) Stops at Hornellsville 6 12 P. M. (Sup.) intersecting with the 2. 35 P. M. Train from Buffalo, and arrives in New York at 7 4 A. M.

5.50 *P. M. NEW YORK NIGHT EXPRESS*. from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted). Stops at Salamanca 7.45 P. M.; Olean 8.20 P. M. (Sup.); Turner's 10:13 A. M. (Bkft.), and arrives in New York at 12.-40 P. M. Connects at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway for Scranton, Trenton and Philadelphia and at New York with Afternoon Trains and Steamers for Boston and and New England Cities.

9·50 *P. M CINCINNATI EXPRESS*, from Dunkirk, (Sundays excepted) Stops at Salamanca 11.55 P. M., and connects at Hornellsville with the 11.20 P. M. Train from Buffalo, arriving in New York 3.55 P. M.

Boston and New England Passengers, with their Baggage, are transferred *free of charge* in New York.

To pleasure travelers the line of the Erie Railway presents many objects of interest, passing through the beautiful valleys of the Chemung, Susquehanna, Delaware and Ramapo rivers, an everchanging panorama of nature's beauties commands attention.

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